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DOUBT IS CAST ON THE POSITION OF GEN. ROBERTSON

Ambiguous Reply As To Whether He Has Resigned Causes Comment

DEBATE SOLE TOPIC

Split On Issue Of Versailles Conference Is Much Discussed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—Parliamentary correspondents declare that the differences between the Government and the Opposition on the subject of the Versailles Conference, as manifested during the debate in the House of Commons yesterday, were much discussed in the Lobby, together with General Sir William Robertson's position.

Much prominence is given to the text of the reply made by Mr. Bonar Law to Mr. W. M. R. Pringle when the latter asked whether General Sir William Robertson had been dismissed. Mr. Bonar Law replied, "Certainly not." Mr. Pringle added: "Has he resigned?" Mr. Bonar Law replied: "No, so far as I know."

Mr. Pringle demanded an explanation of this qualification. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was impossible to be absolutely certain when a question was sprung upon one.

Army's Part In France

The reference made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday to the great part now being played by the British army in France has attracted attention.

His words were:

"The British are holding the most important part of the line. I felt flattered at the Versailles Council when I realised that this new army, which sprang into being in the course of two or three years, has been entrusted by France with the defence of its capital, with the defence of the most vital parts of France and the ports along her coast, all voluntarily handed over by France to the defence of the British army and France's demand was not that the British army should take less but that it should take more responsibility."

Lord Curzon Talks

In the House of Lords today, in the course of the debate on the King's address, Lord Curzon said that the Imperial War Conference marked an important step in the constitutional development of the Empire. The geographical conditions prevented frequent meetings but the prosecution of the war, the supply of men, peace and after-war conditions, were matters concerning which we should gain by deliberating with our fellow-subjects from over the seas.

He paid a tribute to the type of Dominion and Indian soldiers seen daily in the street.

The success of the Palestine expedition, he said, was regarded throughout the whole world as a sacred symbol of coming victory. All hoped that Palestine would never be allowed to revert to the Turks. The Arabs had assisted us to inflict heavy defeats on the enemy.

Sympathy With Rumania

All must sympathise with Rumania. Her position was not due to the failure of her Western Allies but to our geographical isolation since she was deserted by Russia.

In France our position was one of expectancy but the Allies had men to meet the onslaught and munitions equal to the enemy's. Our morale was never higher.

The Versailles Council had justified the most sanguine expectations. It was inevitable that the military representatives at Versailles should be invested with greater power as time went on. They had to deal efficiently and promptly with the situation which did not always permit reference to their distant Governments.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Curzon added that the operations of General Sir Edmund Allenby, which are being continuously pressed, have been much facilitated by the railway from Egypt to Jerusalem, which had been completed in the last few days.

With reference to the Imperial War Conference, Lord Curzon said:

"It is as essential to our Dominions overseas that militarism should perish from the earth as it is for ourselves in Europe. It is essential to them that they should be given free scope for the development to which they look forward in future. The victory of Germany would mean the denial to them of many of their highest aspirations."

Army Sanitation Problem Being Worked Out In U.S., Says Dr. Ransom On Return

Cantonments Much Improved Over First Days Of War; Food Supply Sufficient But Fuel Situation Is Serious; Strikes Are Great Obstruction

The great strides which are being made in the sanitary improvements of the American army cantonments and the territory surrounding them are told by Dr. S. A. Ransom, who has recently returned from the States. Dr. Ransom while at home visited a number of the camps for the United States government, going to various concentration points of the different army departments—Officers Reserve Regular Army, National Guard, National Army and Aviation camps.

He commented on the "hitches" there have been in the army program, but stated that complete organisation while not yet accomplished is progressing swiftly now.

"In regard to the health and sanitary conditions of the cantonments," Dr. Ransom, "it must be admitted that the Senate investigation committee's findings as to their shortcomings were facts. Health conditions generally at the camps I visited left something to be desired. Overcrowing in tents and houses and inadequate clothing were the main factors. In the first camp I was ordered to, at Little Rock, where there is a regular Army post and conscript camp with 35,000 men, pneumonia and measles were found. Here, however, there was one of the most modern of sewage disposal plants. I also visited the Officers' Reserve camp at Fort Meyer and the U. S. Army post and O.R.C. camps at Fort Benjamin Harrison. In most cases measles were present and, consequently, pneumonia. Other contagious diseases, such as meningitis, while present were not prevalent. Dietetic diseases, such as typhoid, against which the men are all inoculated, were not present.

Better Work Being Done

"But great work is now being done in sanitation, not only in the camps but in extra-cantonment zones which extend for a mile around each of them and to the towns from which they draw their supplies. The city health authorities are co-operating with the army doctors and the army sanitary men who are policing the cities are able to enforce the strictest sanitary regulations on the supply dealers and stores.

Dr. Ransom spoke briefly of the venereal disease factor in the army's health, admitting it to be a question which demands serious consideration at home as well as abroad.

"One of the disasters of the campaign," he said "has been the vice propaganda whereby the theorists, without consulting authoritative advisors, have forced the abolishing of the segregated districts in the towns near the encampments, rendering vice diseases almost impossible to control because their sources are thus lost to supervision."

While touring the camps Dr. Ransom visited one of the large aviation training encampments, at Aviation, Texas.

"There were then 2,000 men flying there," he said, "and it was expected to have between 12,000 and 14,000 aviators when they got going full blast. They raided Houston and Camp Logan, theoretically, while I was there. There is also another big aviation camp at San Antonio and another large one was under establishment at Little Rock."

Food in America is abundant," Dr. Ransom said, "but the principle of food conservation among citizens is working strongly.

Food Restrictions Obeyed

"The people are playing the game," he said, "and the wheatless Monday, the meatless Wednesday and the porkless Sunday are a reality. Sugarless days were suggested and for a time there was a cutting down on the allowance at restaurants and hotels. The people are living up to all the recommendations that are prescribed."

The fuel situation, Dr. Ransom said, is very serious, due almost entirely to the transportation problem and to strikes, many of which latter he characterised as entirely illegitimate, the strikers being apparently without thought or care for patriotic duty. This, he said, extended through all branches of labor. Skilled labor also was scarce because of the conscription and this, as well as lack of co-ordination at the head, had tied up the shipbuilding program. The same lack of skilled labor was noticeable on the railroads. All luxurious trains have been taken off in the East and the passenger service has been cut down tremendously and is running on slower schedule to give the right of way to freight.

"The train on which I came from Washington to Indianapolis," said Dr. Ransom, "the train on which it was the practice of the line to refund $1 for every minute it was late, pulled into the Indiana city seven hours behind schedule. The refund system had been abolished."

GERMANS DRAWING VAST SUPPLIES FROM RUSSIANS ALREADY

British Engineer Arrived In Harbin Tells Of Open Trading By Enemy

Reuter's Pacific Service

Harbin, February 15.—Mr. Piper, a well known British engineer in Russia, has arrived here from Krasnoyarsk.

He states that the German and Austrian prisoners enjoy complete freedom. They are able to purchase permits to travel to any part of Russia, they control gold-mines, railway-stations, electric power-stations and locomotive works, dress the same as Russian soldiers but talk German openly.

Vast supplies are being despatched from the Krasnoyarsk district to Germany. The Germans are trading openly and are even allowed to travel to other towns to purchase goods, which they re-sell to the Russians on their return. 140 trains of raw-material have been sent to Germany.

Mr. Piper expressed the opinion that, unless the Allies take measures to counteract German activities, the Russian intelligent and peasant classes will, through their inability to secure supplies from the Allies and the Germans selling goods cheaply, come under the complete domination of the Germans.

New Red Cross Drive To Be Made In May

Aimed To Enroll All Those Not Won In Christmas Drive

Consul-General Sammons was notified by cable yesterday that the American Red Cross Headquarters at Washington have decided on a "War Drive" to take place during the second week in May. This is understood to be supplemental to the Christmas membership drive which brought the organisation's membership up to over twenty million.

Further subscriptions to the Christmas membership drive are still being received, the last contribution coming from Wuchow and amounting to $775.50 Hongkong currency, the same having been forwarded by J. B. Brooks for himself and others through Miss Jansen.

The organisation of the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross will be completed upon receipt of return mail from Washington, the original application having gone forward at the end of 1917.

Dangerous Job For This Frenchman

A radio station and the operat or standing outside of his dugout. His post is probably the most dangerous of the second line trenches, for the Germans take pains to locate these stations and keep them constantly under fire.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTHERN CITIES

Death Roll Is Large In Hongkong; Swatow In Ruins

FOREIGNERS SAFE

But Are Homeless And Driven To Ships For Refuge

CHASMS IN ROADS

Customs House Wrecked, Godowns On Bund Laid Low

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, February 16.—Hundreds of Chinese were killed and many more injured through the earthquake which occurred at eight minutes past two on the afternoon of the 13th. Minor, shorter tremors recurred during the night.

Premonitory rumblings preceded the first terrifying shocks, when the buildings rocked and the people fled helter-skelter.

A ship's officer, who has arrived here from Swatow, describes that city as being in ruins, with the roads seamed with chasms and hot water gushing up at some places.

Many mutilated bodies are buried under the debris. The Chinese are busy picking up the dead for burial.

Nearly all the foreign houses on the Kialat side were damaged. Those at Kakchech fared better. All the Europeans escaped and took refuge on the ships in harbor. The Dutch Consul and his family are houseless and are sleeping out of doors. Other people are in a similar predicament. The walls of the British Consulate are severely cracked. Godowns on the water front collapsed, the customs-house was wrecked and cargoes destined for Swatow have been brought back to Hongkong, as they cannot be discharged.

During the performance at 10 o'clock in the evening, a Chinese theater collapsed and entombed the audience. It is estimated that the dead total 200.

Butterfield's steamer Shuntien remained at Swatow on the 14th to shelter houseless foreigners.

The Chinese are evincing a wonderful spirit of fortitude in the midst of the calamity and the work of reconstruction has already begun.

The Lamocks Lighthouse, off Swatow, was damaged by the earthquake on the 13th. The light is still showing but may fail at any moment.

AGITATION IN PEKING TO BRING BACK TUAN

Appointment Of Liang Shih-yi As Finance Minister Also Part Of Reported Scheme

Propaganda for the restoration of General Tuan Chi-jui to the premiership and Liang Shih-yi to the office of Finance Minister is being circulated in Peking, according to the Chinese press. Tuan himself is said to have denied the offer at this time, but his friends insist that he should succeeed General Wang Shih-chen immediately. The latter, however, no longer contemplates resigning, because he knows that would place President Feng in a very difficult position. The Chiaotung faction is doing its utmost to oust Wang Ko-ming, so that his office will be taken up by its leader, Liang.

Representation has been made to President Feng for the pardon of Chang Hsun after the grant of amnesty to the three monarchists during the Yuan regime, but the Chief Executive remarked that such action would be inadvisable at present.

General Chang Ching-yao arrived at Hankow Thursday night with one battalion of infantry, one company of machine guns and another of cavalry.

Leave of absence for ten days has been granted to Tuchun Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi in response to his repeated request for retirement.

Former Tuchun Fu Liang-tso of Hunan has been ordered handed over to the military court of the Ministry of War for trial. Generals Wang Ju-hsien and Fan Kuo-chang, who also deserted from the Hunan front have been summoned as witnesses.

Telegraphic communication between Peking and Sianfu, Shensi, has been broken since the siege of the Shensi capital.

A peace agreement has been arrived at between General Liu Tsung-hou and the allied armies of Szechuen, Kweichow and Yunnan through foreign missionaries in Chengtu. Liu has withdrawn his troops from the city.

UKRAINE PEACE CAUSES SPLIT WITHIN AUSTRIA

Polish Party Breaks Relations With Government Over Terms Of Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 12.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Polish Party has broken off relations with the Vienna Government because the peace signed with the Ukraine assigned the Government of Cholm to the Ukraine.

The Kaiser has resumed his truculent tone as the result of the Ukraine peace. He telegraphed the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, that the cordon of Germany's enemies had at length been broken by the victorious German armies.

To the managing director of the Norddeutsche Lloyd the Kaiser telegraphed that the German sword had opened a door which must lead to a general peace.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, in a remarkable article, says: "Germany's claims from Russia were too modest. Germany must have all Poland and White Russia. Moreover Russia conceals enormous explosive forces which are bound to affect the German masses and endanger the monarchies. Therefore a reckoning with Great Britain remains inevitable. Without the sea a cultured people cannot prosper."

Paris, February 12.—The French press, commenting on the peace concluded between the Ukraine and the Central Powers, emphasises that Germany has courted trouble with Poland by allocating three Polish provinces to the Ukrainians and consequently the Polish army will still play a part in the struggle.

Barcelona Steamer Sunk By Submarine

U-Boat Tows Four Boats With Survivors To Island In Canaries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, February 13.—The Barcelona s.s. Ceferino has been torpedoed 500 miles off Cape Orchilla. The submarine towed four boats with twenty-seven survivors to Hierro (Ferro) Island, the most southwesterly of the Canaries.

The Ceferino carried salt to a British colony and a general cargo for Manila.

Debussy Program At Woman's Club Tuesday

Works Of French Composer To Be Heard At Musical Afternoon

The French composer, Claude Debussy, and a number of his productions will be considered at the American Woman's Club's second "Musical Afternoon with Modern Composers," to be held Tuesday at the Carlton Cafe. Mrs. S. E. Taylor is in charge.

A sketch of the composer and his work will be read by Miss Oldroyd, after which the following excellent program will be given:

Violin solo—Un Bateau..Miss Fitch.
Vocal solos .....Mme. Fano.
(a) Recit et Air de La Extrait de L'Enfant Prodigue.
(b) Fantoches.
(c) Clair de Lune.
Piano solos .....Mr. R. C. Young.
(a) Clair de Lune.
(b) Selected.
Vocal solos .....Mr. Salzman.
(a) Romance.
(b) Les Cloches.
(c) Il pleur dans mon coeur.
(d) En Sourdine.
(e) Nuit d'Etoile.

FRENCH CROP PROSPECTS EXCEED PREVIOUS HOPES

Favorable Weather Makes Outlook For Wheat Yield Beyond Expectations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 14.—From an inquiry in the great wheat producing Departments of France, there appear to be hopes that the next crop will largely exceed the most optimistic expectations. Frost has caused no damage and the great effort made by the farmers when sowing will thus have its reward.

Court Martial Figures Show French Morale

No Sentence To Death In Two Months Among 3,000,000 Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 14.—M. Berenger, a member of the Committee of the Army, stated that for two months no sentence to death has been pronounced among the three million French soldiers in the army zone. This evinces the morale of the nation.

Ultimatum To Rumania Is Denied By Germany

Mackensen Still Negotiating Over Continuation Of Armistice, Says Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 13.—A message from Berlin semi-officially denies that Germany has issued an ultimatum to Rumania. It states that Marshal von Mackensen is negotiating with the Rumanian Army Command regarding a continuation of the armistice.

Bank Of Chosen Branch Will Be Opened Here

Arrangements are being made for the establishment of another new Japanese bank in Shanghai. The Bank of Chosen, of Seoul, is sending Mr. M. Hashimoto to this city to carry out the work of inaugurating a branch as the result of an investigation made here some time ago by one of its employes, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mr. Hashimoto will be the local manager.

Joffre Is Elected To French Academy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 14.—Marshal Joffre has been elected a member of the Academy unanimously.

MISSIONARIES TO WORK WITH THE LABOR CORPS

London Society Sends Chaplains For Chinese, Indians And Africans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 12.—Hoping to encourage recruiting for the labor corps, the Government asked some of the Church Missionary Society's missionaries to raise double companies of their Christians and to accompany them as officers and chaplains. Accordingly, three of the Society's missionaries are now in France in charge of Indians working behind the lines and four are in charge of Chinese, while eight are serving with the labor corps in Africa.

'OF NEW YORK' IS GOOD

(From Manila Cablenews-American)

Honorable Kwei Chih, Chinese Consul General, and Mrs. Kwei Chih invited the following named guests to dinner at the Consulate-General last evening:

Honorable and Mrs. La Cayo, Consul-General of Nicaragua; Mr. Manuel Oleaga, of Aparri; Mr. and Mrs. Tseng Chi-go, of Aparri; Mr. Ponce, of Cagayan; *Dr. Gilbert Reid, of New York.*

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 43.2 and the minimum 33.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 57.2 and 43.2

Smiles from the Mixed Court

"Phwat's that yez have?"
"Oi found it. It's a hairpin."
"Umm. Ver-r-y suspicious. Yez are under arrist as an accomplice before and afther the fac'."

Conversation between C.P.C. Umpteen and Le Kyung-yoong, translated into ordinary American police language.

The C.P.C. can spot an evildoer no matter how heavy the camouflage.

Le Kyung-yoong was merely toying with the hairpin when he was grabbed. The fact that the hairpin was obviously of feminine design and that Le's hair was too infrequent to provide adequate lodgment for it may have started the C.P.C.'s train of deduction into locomotion. Le was sort of jarred out of his natural suavity of explanation, anyway, and hadn't recovered by the time he was trundled into the Mixed Court.

He repeated that he had found the pin—a gold one several inches long and valued at $9. Pressed for details he stated that he had found it in the Soochow Creek. The Court pointed out that the waters of this well known tributary to the Whangpoo are scarcely translucent enough to discern objects through and expressed wonderment at Le's powers of eyesight. Le pondered this a bit and then allowed that he had merely been passing by the creek when he noticed a man and a woman quarreling. The woman, in token of defeat, or as an expression of her extreme indignation, or something, had finally yanked out the pin and chucked it into the creek. He, Le, had subsequently gone and retrieved it.

The narrator then leaned back to watch the effect of his tale and the Court leaned forward and issued Le an eight months' membership in the Ananias Club, with board and lodging provided.

A Harrowing Deception

A peaceful and lawabiding family residing on the North Honan Road were having a quiet little evening with the dominoes a few nights ago when a couple of men knocked at the door. Finally the knocking was heard and the strangers admitted.

They announced that they were officials authorised to make a search of the premises and seize some opium which was believed to be hidden there. The head of the household smiled blandly and told them to search away. They searched and found nothing in the drug line. The head of the household smiled still more blandly. This seemed to enrage his visitors. They made proclamation to him that, whereas the household had deceived them by not having any opium about, the matter would have to be made right by payment of about $70 large money as salve to injured feelings. But in the meantime a member of the household had gone out and rounded up a regular policeman, and he chivvied the pair over to the Mixed Court and procured them five years apiece instead.

Good Acting But Punk Make-up

Li Ah-foh, who was unemployed and very much down at the heel, was caught in the act of removing the bright and shining private riesha of Mo Yoong-piau from before 328 Nanking Road.

Up in the Mixed Court, Li deposed that he was under the impression that the riesha belonged to a friend of his and having seen a motor car coming a couple of blocks down the Ma Loo he thought he ought to remove the elegant vehicle of his friend, which, while costly and beautiful, was still no match for a snorting motor car. The Court couldn't seem to reconcile Li's appearance with his story about an affluent friend and laid the prisoner beyond the temptation of ricshas for thirty days.

'WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE'

The Lyceum Theater was filled to overflowing last night when the second performance of "The Witness for the Defense" was given by the A. D. C. Mrs. Isenman in the exacting role of Stella Ballantyne swept all before her. She never has done finer emotional work than she does in this difficult part, and last night her support left nothing to be desired, with the result that there were repeated curtain calls after each act and a dozen baskets of flowers had to be handed over the footlights. Mr. Newman displayed a better grasp of the part of Henry Theresk than on the opening night, while Mr. Donne, as Dick Hazlewood, was a handsome, well-dressed and convincing lover.

The third and last performance is fixed for next Wednesday night.

News Brevities

Mr. Theodor W. Lammert, head bookkeeper of Messrs. Chandless and Co., Tientsin, passed away at the Isolation Hospital there Wednesday, according to the Peking and Tientsin Times. The deceased, who was 48 years of age, is survived by a widow and young son. The cause of his death was heart failure, following an attack of diphtheria.

* * *

Special musical dinners and dances are announced for every evening by the Savoy Hotel. Bonnic and Freeman will introduce new songs and dances as features for this week.

* * *

Tickets may be had at the Astor House for the fancy dress ball to be given February 27 for the Palestin Restoration Fund and local charities by the committee of the Oheil Moishe Synagogue. Table reservations may also be made at the hotel.

* * *

An Austrian named A. Holler who arrived here on or about Feb. 12 was charged in the Mixed Court before Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui yesterday with entering the country without a permit. Bail was refused him and he was remanded on request of Detective Sergeant Schmidt for a hearing before the British Assessor tomorrow.

* * *

A Chinese servant who stole $56 worth of articles—ranging from cuff-links and postal cards to chairs, tablecloths, a bottle of rum, clothing and pictures—from Mrs. Gruzman and Mrs. Gurfinkel at K. 14 Boone Road, was given two months in the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Two Chinese, Ong Kwaung-tsung and Dzung Luh-shing, were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with stealing a 16 year old boy and sending threatening letters demanding $5,000 from his parent, Chang Ping-ziang. The case was remanded one week. Others not in custody are believed to have been in the conspiracy.

RAIDS IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We made a successful raid southeastward of Hargicourt.

Patrol encounters occurred southeastward of Lens.

There has been an hostile artillery bombardment at Epehy and also in the Ypres sector.

A German official communique reports:

We repulsed strong reconnoitring detachments northward of Lens and northward of Omignonbach.

We repelled with heavy losses a French attack between Flirey and the Moselle.

We bombed Nancy as a reprisal of the airraid on Saarbrucken.

Human Polar Bears Frolic With Mercury 10 Below Zero

Barnum was right. This photo was made at Coney Island on the coldest day New York has known in years. The thermometer registered ten below, but it did not feaze these polar bears who frolicked in the icy surf and tossed the medicine ball about on the beach. Note the icicles.

Correspondence

Wanted: A Home for Dogs and Cats

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Four little foundlings have been left outside our gate. They slept in the wayside grass through most of the day but when evening came, and no one appeared to take them away, their round tummies growing empty they began to call for help, so we brought them in and housed them pending investigations. All the next day they played about happily and we could find no trace of the cruel ones who had dumped them here *sans ceremonie*.

Neighbors called, bringing children, who were delighted with our waifs and lugged them about with hugs and pet names but the mothers demurred at adoption. They demanded pedigree and established nationality; the babies had no birth certificates, their nationality might with close guessing be put down as Chinese, but in the absence of proof we gave them the benefit of the doubt induced by certain signs of gaminess and polite breeding.

We suggested to our servants that each of four who live within the city limits should take one of the waifs home but were told with horror, "The police would take them; better carry them further afield and turn them loose."

"No one wants girls anyway," added the coolie sagely.

"You Chinese are queer folk," we asseverated, "You surely don't think we are going to keep this whole family! They will have to be turned over to the police eventually any way. You would rather have them starve to death in the country than let them be well taken care of by the police pending their possible adoption into some family."

Next morning the milkman took one away and the other three were left to waddle about, playing clumsily with each other, or nothing at all, and clamoring with shrill little yaps at the passers-by.

We all love to see them come tumbling out of their house when we call, and fall upon the dish of porridge and milk, wading in with all fours, then waddle off like little barrels set on piano legs. They certainly are "cute!" The White Queen, (Pippa, for short) who is fattest, is all curves. Her back view is like a moorish gateway and her little tail curves up above the arch like a palm branch at Easter. She is all white with a coronet and sunburst, hence her name. We call her a bull terrier. The next smaller sister has a brown head shaped like a bear's, so we call her Bruine—Nipper for euphony. I'd hate to be called on suddenly to guess at her breed; in the family we pass on hastily to the next little one who is quite small, brown with a dark stripe down her back, white paws and a white tip to her tail, hence Tippecanoe or Tippo. You can lift any one of the three graces by their abbreviated tails without eliciting a yelp; indeed they will submit to being held by the caudal handle and play "wheelbarrow" by walking on their front paws.

A notice to the following effect has been vainly circulated among our friends:

Wanted

Kind Christian homes for four foundlings with plenty of pluck, good looks and nice manners, though uncertain race and pedigree. Pending their adoption small subscriptions toward their maintenance would not be refused.

But no one seems to have space for another dog—especially girls of uncertain pedigree. When you think of it, why all this insistence upon blue blood? You can see anywhere pedigreed dogs which are veritable Huns for selfishness and don't do a thing to pay for all the pampering they receive, while some bright and pretty mongrel is the beloved of a large circle of acquaintance and a miracle of faithfulness and devotion. Really I cannot resist dropping into verse for a minute. Here goes:—

One In Ten Thousand

My bright-eyed little mongrel dog,
How dear you are to me!
Although your points I greatly fear
No connoisseur would see.
Your ears are short which should be long,
Your tail is not a beauty,
But naught escapes your snubby nose
And well you know your duty.
Ah! when I come back tired from town
With none to welcome me,
The lovelight in those eyes of brown
Makes cheer and home for me.

"Revenons a nos moutons" or *nos chiens*. We hold this truth to be self evident: Every animal which has had the fortune to be brought into this world has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness until it has proved itself of no use whatever.

We question the right of the police ruthlessly to slaughter all dogs whose owners cannot afford to pay the bloodmoney exacted from them, often when their dogs have accidentally lost their muzzles or have escaped from durance through no carelessness of the owners, or because no tender-hearted person comes to the rescue.

We know of one case of a dog kept at a garden in the country which jumped a five-foot fence, swam the river, put her nose affectionately into the hand of a policeman and walked with him to the station. After the owners had bailed her out the dog catchers were seen frequently "resting" at the end of the road opposite the garden, in the hope apparently that she would try to repeat the performance.

Let those who think the Huns have a corner in cruelty note the dog-catchers' method of catching dogs; look at the cold iron wiring of the dog cart and the cramped quarters in the compound where the wretched animals are confined for fourteen days unless redeemed. In Germany the milkmen and hawkers are compelled to furnish their dogs-of-burden with boards to sit on. Our police could well take pattern from the Huns in this. We have not had the heart to take the mangiest cur, even, to the pound since we left one of our large family of dogs there once, hoping his lovely, appealing eyes would secure him a home, and found that he had died of bad food and homesickness in three days.

The subject of cats brought willy-nilly into a world where probably scarcely a third of the inhabitants appreciate their truly superior qualities, and many people absolutely detest them, cannot be dealt with at length in this paper. There was once a young lady in this town whose cat was unfortunately prolific. She made a practice of drowning every litter. It seems impossible that a girl could be so stony-hearted; she probably thought that she was really being humane. Yet looked at from the other side this seems more cruel than the murder of a grown person, who, at least usually, can defend himself.

Nay, even the baby, born of civilised parents, in these days is not usually brought into the world unless wanted. If we were intended to distinguish in favor of man against animals would we have been given the commandment "Thou shalt not kill?" People speak very grandiloquently of the Rights of Man, and even kindly of the rights of women, but have not, according to our own ethics, the animals who refrain from speech, and the birds who hymn the Creator's praises with swelling hearts in limpid notes, more right to consideration through their very weakness?

People leaving town are often at a loss what to do with domestic pets. Again those who keep matron cats and dogs want assurance that they will find good homes. We sadly need a foundling.

Dear Mr. Editor, We know your kind heart! Will you not start the ball rolling? We have a small contribution banked and waiting. Your friend,

DOG MOTHER.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Feb. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Feb. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador .....Mar. 2

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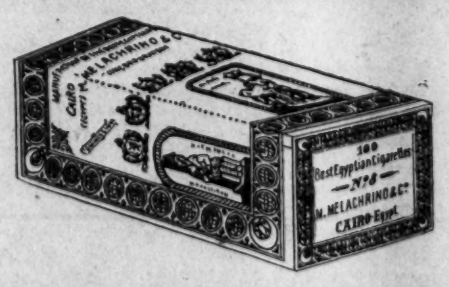

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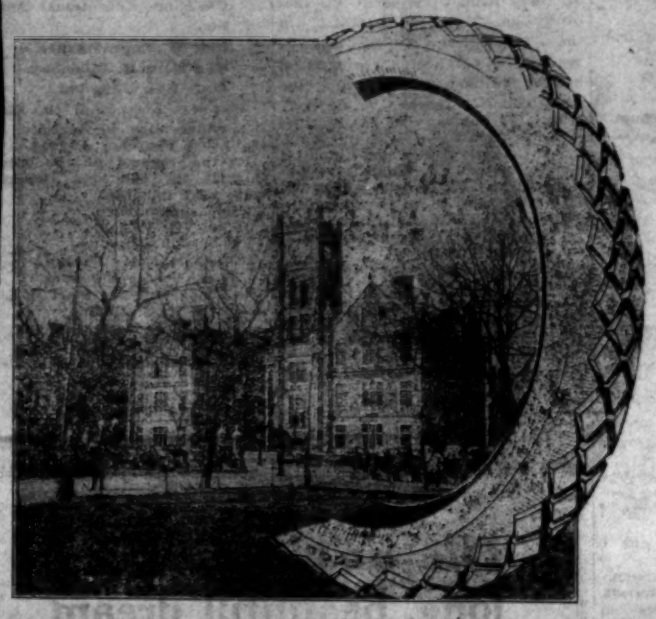

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Have you ever considered
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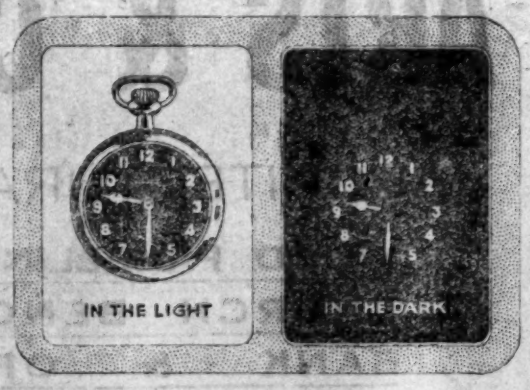

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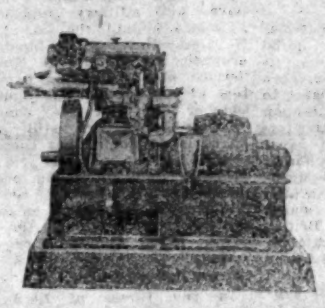

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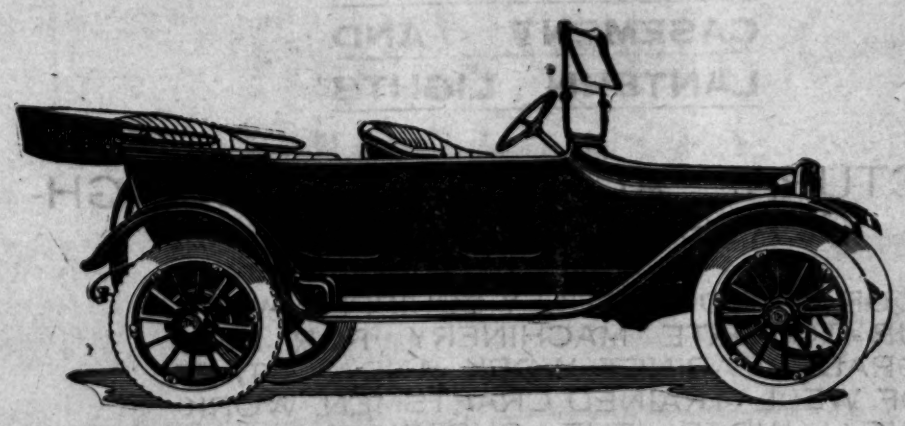

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Great Part Air Supremacy Plays In Winning Victories Told By Henry Woodhouse

Aviation Has Made Great Strides Under Spur Of War, Expert Shows—Urges $2,000,000,000 Appropriation To Make America World's Greatest Aerial Power

By Henry Woodhouse
(Member Board of Governors, Aero Club of America)

A detailed review of the amazing development of military aeronautics in 1917 would fill several good-sized volumes.

During the past twelve months there has not only been a continuous increase in the number of aircraft used as auxiliaries of every branch of the military and naval establishments, there has been an extensive use of large aeroplanes for operations conducted independently of the armies and navies, and their success was so great that the world's leading strategists now agree that the air service is a more dominant factor than any other arm.

The allies' temporary supremacy in the air on the western front was the key to the Messines and Cambrai victories; and the lack of 200 airplanes was all that allowed the occupation of the Russian and Baltic islands and the Italian reverses.

Russia's inability to check German naval operations, which resulted in the Germans capturing the important islands of Dago and Oesel and resulted in the loss of the large Russian dreadnought Slava, was due more than anything else to the lack of 200 additional fighting aeroplanes with which to defeat the German Zeppelins and aeroplanes which directed the operations of the German forces.

Had they been able to maintain their aerial supremacy, the Russians could have prevented the blockade of the Gulf of Riga and Moon Sound and the landing of troops on the Dago, Oesel, Runo and Moon Islands, which resulted in the capture of 10,000 Russian troops and fifty cannons.

It was known that the Russians had only a handful of aviators to protect the group of Baltic Islands which lies between the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga, off the Esthonian Coast. That they fought the German aerial forces was shown by the reports, which state that two German aviators were shot down.

Air Battle Reported

The aerial engagements between the German and Russian aerial forces preceded the naval engagement. It took place on the northern coast of the Island of Dago, to which Germans came from the open sea. Having disposed of the few Russian aviators, the German naval forces could operate unhindered, using their Zeppelins and aeroplanes to direct their ships, which located the entrance to Moon Sound, protecting the ships from British and Russian submarine attacks. The blockade of the entrance to the Moon Sound between Dago Island and Oesel Island, which was supposed to be well fortified, seems to have taken effect without any fighting.

The next step of the Germans was to force the entrance to the Gulf of Riga to the south of Oesel Island. Ever since the Germans captured Libau, the important Russian naval base on the Baltic, it was obvious that their next step would be to attempt the forcing of the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

The German operations from the start were directed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. It was an easy task because, the area of danger from Russian and British submarines was small.

It extended only to the entrance of the Gulf of Finland and the entrance between the Oesel Island and the mainland. It is evident from the fact that the Germans landed their troops on the Karsar Bay side and from the Gulf side of the Oesel Island that they expected submarine attacks. Therefore, they selected as a landing place for the troops the places which could best be protected from the Russian and English submarines.

One hundred fast combat planes and one hundred large torpedoplanes and bombing warplanes could have protected these important Russian positions better than their many cannons and warships. The fast fighting machines would have kept the sky clear of German aeroplanes and the torpedoplanes and the bomb dropping machines could have inflicted tremendous damage on the German fleet, sunk the transports and torpedoboats and damaged even the largest ships. At all events, they could have prevented the carrying out of operations by their continuous attacks on them.

Italy Lacked Air Power

With 100 more large warplanes, the Italians could have prevented the Austro-German advance, by destroying the supply bases in the rear and the transportation lines, and attacking the enemy with bombs and aeroplane guns. Italy had the manufacturing facilities and the trained men and women to build at least two thousand additional warplanes, it did not have the necessary raw materials and coal.

The work of the allies' aviators during the past year has been tremendous. The exploits of the pilots of combat planes were equalled in effectiveness and brilliancy by the work of the pilots of warplanes, seaplanes doing submarine patrol, contact patrol, etc.

There are twenty-eight different functions for aircraft in connection with military and naval operations. There have been brilliant exploits in each of these different lines.

With the death of Captain Guynemer, who had brought down fifty-three German aviators, and the retirement of Major Bishop, of the Canadian Flying Corps, who had brought down fifty-seven German planes, and the death of Captain Ball, of the British Royal Flying Corps, who had also brought down over fifty Germans, the record for the number of enemy planes brought down has gone to Captain Baracca, of the Royal Italian Flying Corps, who has brought down thirty-six German and Austrian aviators. Next to Captain Baracca is Lieutenant Nungasser, of the French Flying Corps, with a record of thirty, followed by Captain Heurteaux, also of the French Flying Corps, with twenty-one Germans to his record.

Lufberry American Star

The American aviators connected with the Lafayette Flying Corps continue their splendid work. Lieutenant Lufberry—now major in the American Air Service—has fifteen Germans to his credit.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of a speech in the House of Commons on October 31 gave the following resume of the work of the Royal Naval Air Service:

"Since the outbreak of the war the personnel of the Royal Naval Air Service increased from 700 to 41,000. The duties of the Royal Naval Air Service are varied, of great value and of absorbing interest. Its great efficiency and gallantry in France are occasionally brought to public notice by reports of the bombing expeditions and otherwise.

"But any statement on the Navy would be incomplete without a tribute to the Royal Naval Air Service in operation over the sea. They are the terror of the submarine, and during one month the aircraft patrol around the British coast alone is more than five times the circumference of the earth.

"I think it may interest the House and instruct the public if I give some indication of what the Royal Naval Air Service alone has done in bombing behind the enemy lines in France. During September alone sixty-four raids were carried out on dock yards, naval depots, enemy aerodromes, and other objects of naval and military importance in Flanders behind the enemy lines. No less than 2,756 bombs were dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service alone, totalling twenty-five tons of explosives. The figures for October are not yet completely tabulated, but are still greater. There is no doubt that these raids result in great material and moral damage, and on many occasions their effect is shown in the aerial photographs to be such as to hamper and restrict seriously the enemy naval, aerial and military undertakings."

Curzon Praises Fliers

In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon, on October 29, gave the following account of the British Air Service's work:

"When we are dealing with the Royal Flying Corps, or either of the services, I deliberately say that nowhere in this country has the spirit of knight errantry been more conspicuously shown. When in August, 1914, 100 officers and seventy-seven machines made their way to France, who could have foreseen that they would have developed into a great fleet of thousands of machines and tens of thousands of men?

"On the western front in the first nine months of 1917 the men of the Royal Flying Corps brought down 878 enemy machines, they drove 759 out of action, 52 were brought down by anti-aircraft gunners; thousands of tons of explosives were dropped on aerodromes, bridges, railways, lines of communication, and even on marching regiments. Apart from offensive operations and activities of the air service, they are the eye of the army in the field.

"We must not forget the airmen at home, who have shattered the enemy's Zeppelins, and by their skill and bravery on many occasions have brought these great gasbags in flames to the ground. I sometimes think when Gothas are shrieking over London, and when the civil population are cowering in their cellars, we might give a thought to these brave men who are riding in the darkness above and risking their lives to save us from destruction.

"I include in the same tribute the officers and men of the Naval Air Service. There is no distinction between the two services. At the beginning of the war the personnel of the Naval Air Service was 400, and now it is 43,000. Its fleet in August, 1914, consisted of seven airships, thirty aeroplanes and thirty-four seaplanes, while the number is now many thousands.

"They have flown over Damascus, dropped bombs on Beyreut, destroyed buildings in Constantinople, and their flight to the Lake of Constance in the early part of the war and destruction of sheds there will be remembered."

In the struggle for the supremacy in the air there have been developed remarkably large warplanes and small combat planes, torpedoes to be launched from aeroplanes, improved aircraft guns, huge depth bombs for submarine hunting and regular bombs, and numerous instruments and devices intended to make aircraft more powerful as war weapons.

Bigger Machines Built

The developing of huge warplanes has been the most important development of the year. The importance of large machines was overlooked by all the countries excepting Italy until this year. True, British, French and American manufacturers developed large warplanes at the same time as the Italians developed their Capronis.

But the development was not due to official encouragement, as was the case in Italy.

The Aero Club of America, which has urged the building of large machines and has pointed to their military value for over two years, has passed the following resolution urging the organisation of an emergency air fleet of large machines:

"Whereas, the greatest difficulty of the allies has been to move their forces fast enough to meet unexpected German attacks on weak points of the allies' lines, and to overcome the advantage which the Germans have of being able to transport large bodies of troops, ammunition and supplies from one part to another by interior lines; and

"Whereas, it is evident that powerful warplanes afford the needed combination of power and mobility in a higher degree than do any other appliances, and that the recent occupation of the Baltic Islands by Germans and the Italian reverses in the province of Venezia could have been prevented if the allies had been able to send a sufficient number of torpedoplanes and bomb-dropping aeroplanes to assist the Russians and Italians at the first evidence of danger; and

"Whereas, it is generally accepted by the recognised authorities on aeronautics that aeroplanes can easily be built which can fly across the Atlantic and thereby solve the problem of delivering large units of aeronautic power to England, France, Italy and Russia, without dependence on ocean transportation or interfering with it; and

"Whereas, there are in the United States unutilised manufacturing facilities and resources which could build thousands of powerful warplanes during the coming year without interfering with the present aeronautical program of the army and navy; and

"Whereas, these warplanes can conduct major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases, as well as against the German lines of communication and military industries and forces;

"Be it resolved that these facts be brought to the attention of the President, the Council of National Defense, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Aircraft Production Board and to the American public through the press, and that the coming Congress be urged to expand the present aeronautical program by appropriating not less than $1,000,000,000 for building an 'emergency air fleet' of huge warplanes, and also appropriate $1,000,000,000 to carry out a comprehensive aeronautic program of training aviators and building the tens of thousands of fighting, photography, artillery and contact patrol aeroplanes, dirigibles and balloons which are needed to assure the allies' supremacy in the air."

The crowning event of the year was the creation, in November, of the British Air Ministry—which established a separate Department of Aeronautics with an Air Minister at its head. Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe, was appointed Air Minister on November 26, and his position corresponds in rank and responsibility and in status to the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for War—the British equivalent of our Secretaries of the Navy and of War.

Shantung-Honan Educators Hear Important Addresses

New Curriculum For Middle Schools Thoroughly Discussed And Then Adopted

China Press Correspondence

Tsianfu, China, February 8.—The Shantung-Honan Educational Association has been holding its annual meeting in this city during the last few days. The attendance has been the best in the history of the association as there were 73 delegates in attendance, of which number 32 were Chinese. There were nine missions represented in the meeting. The sessions of the conference were held in the Girls' School building on the compound of the American Methodist Mission. In other rooms of the same building were interesting exhibits of the work done by the pupils of the school, especially the classics in art and map drawing.

The Commercial Press had an extensive display of books and other publications. A number of interesting charts generously loaned by Dr. Gamewell, General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, and books from the Shantung Christian University Press, all added to the interest and value of the Conference. Edward Evans and Sons prepared a large shipment of books for display at the conference but unfortunately they did not arrive. Passengers can come from Shanghai in twenty-four hours but freight and express boxes generally require several weeks for the trip.

The first session of the Conference was Tuesday evening when after words of welcome from the President, Rev. Perry O. Hanson of Taianfu, and the necessary business of organisation, an address was given by the Rev. Henry G. Dildine, Ph. D., on the subject of "The Ideal Middle School." The address set a high but practical standard for secondary schools; a brief outline follows.

The Ideal Middle School

Standards for judging the success of our Middle Schools

I. By the amount of the product.
A. Adequacy of the supply of future leaders trained.
a. Though not only object sought still a central one.
b. We must enroll more students than we need for leaders.
B. Opportunities open to children of Christian homes.
a. Relation of Christian schools to education under the Government.
(1) Purity and strength of Christian faith.
(2) Standards for the whole community.
b. Future leadership mostly from Christian families.
C. Limits of leavening power.
a. Need of vital influence residing in the head of a school.
b. Relation of regular staff and of special help to power of the school for Christ.
c. Limit the enrollment according to ability really to influence.
2. By the quality of the product.
A. Preparation for entrance to college.
B. A mind well aware that nature may be studied as well as books.

This one of the greatest contributions of Western to Chinese educational system.

C. Emphasise the quality of the product rather than the growth of an institution.
a. Beware of the lure of statistics.
b. Beware of discipline for general effect at the sacrifice of person disciplined.
c. Curriculum is only a means to an end.
3. By the economy of production.
A. Seizing special student interests.
B. Utilising special abilities of teachers.
C. Refusing emphasis to Western subjects unless really valuable to Chinese students.
D. Laboratory and library an economical accessory.
4. By the availability of the product for service to the community.
A. Care for physical welfare of students.
B. Constant and sympathetic contact with real life.
C. An habitual emphasis on the highest values in life.

Is Three Day Session

The sessions continued throughout Wednesday and Thursday, February 6 and 7, with addresses and discussions that indicated progressive thinking on the part of many of the men and women interested in educational work in these two provinces. A Committee on Curriculum for Middle Schools has been at work throughout the year and the Chairman, Mr. Ralph C. Wells of Weihsien, presented a strong report. The new curriculum on the Unit System was adopted by the Association. A paper on Industrial Education was presented Mr. W. E. Winter, of Ihsien, who also exhibited some of the work done in his school. Fancy work from the Industrial school at Kaifeng was shown by Mrs. Sallee of that city.

Other subjects that were discussed with great interest were "Phonetic Writing," "The Teaching of Chinese," "Religious Education," "Elementary Education," and a paper on the subject of the Shantung Christian University was prepared by Rev. J. Percy Bruce, President of that institution. Rev. Ih Hsing-lin, of the Theological School and a graduate of Princeton, brought a helpful address on the subject of "the Temptations of Teachers." Mr. S. E. Hou, of Tehchow, who has recently returned from several years of training in Grinnell College and Columbia University, made valuable contributions to the Conference. Prof. W. H. Adolph, Ph. D., of the Chemistry department of the Shantung University, read a paper on "Science in the Middle School."

This Association is somewhat peculiar among the China Christian Educational Associations in the fact that all business is done in Chinese and a leading part is taken by the Chinese members.

The following officers were elected for the coming year.

President: Mr. Ralph C. Wells.
Vice Pres: Rev. Wen Jung-tai
Secretaries: Mr. Wang Yuan-teh and Rev. Perry O. Hanson.
Treasurer: Rev. W. G. Mawson.
Members of the Executive Committee: Rev. W. Eugene Sallee
Mr. Yin Ping-wen
Rev. G. Carlberg
Delegates to the meeting of the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association:
Rev. W. Eugene Sallee.
Miss Nora M. Dillenbeck
Rev. Wen Jung-t'ai

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Tsinanfu, opening about February 4, 1919.

At the request of the Advisory Council the following Committees were also appointed.

Religious Education.
Rev. H. P. Lair
Rev. Ih Hsing-lin
Miss Marjorie Rankin
Rev. George Simmons
The School and the Start in Life.
Rev. H. G. Dildine.
Mr. C. A. Herschlob
Rev. G. Carlburg.
Teaching Chinese.
Mr. Tien Pu-yun
Mr. Wang Yuan-teh
Mr. Hu Ting-chang

Life isn't one long, beautiful dream

Reverses come all too swiftly.

It's the man who prepares that weathers the storm.

You know there's nothing so comforting as a snug, steadily increasing savings account.

It gives you the courage to face trouble when it comes, opens the way to many opportunities.

If you want to get ahead and stay ahead—save, save, save.

A savings account with this bank is safe and profitable. Pays you 4% interest. And the money is there ready for you in any emergency.

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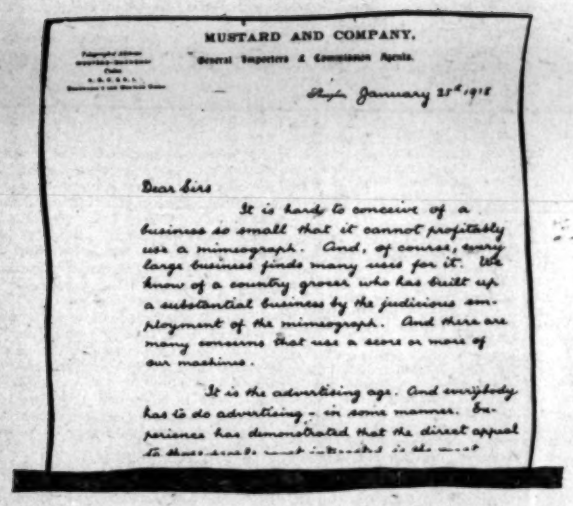
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Shanghai January 21st 1918
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It is the advertising age. And everybody has to do advertising - in some manner. Experience has demonstrated that the direct appeal

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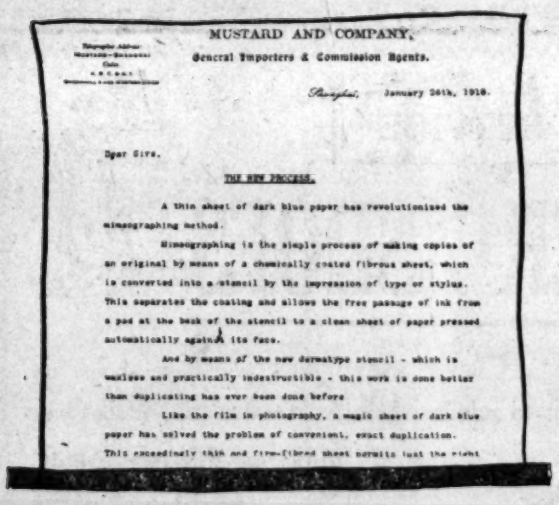
Shanghai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General Importers & Commission Agents.
Shanghai, January 26th, 1918.
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And by means of the new dermatype stencil - which is waxless and practically indestructible - this work is done better than duplicating has ever been done before
Like the film in photography, a magic sheet of dark blue paper has solved the problem of convenient, exact duplication. This exceedingly thin and firm-fibred sheet permits just the right

The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH

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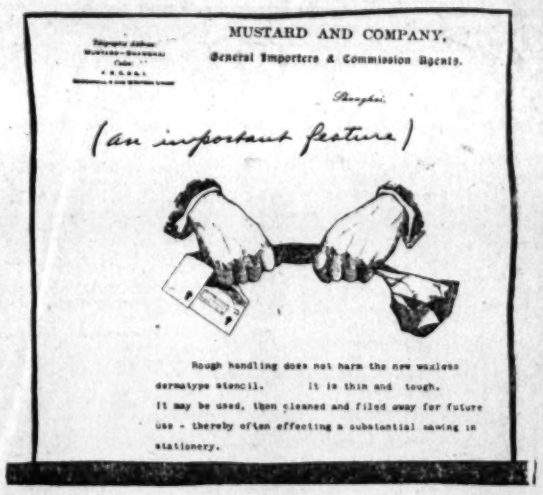
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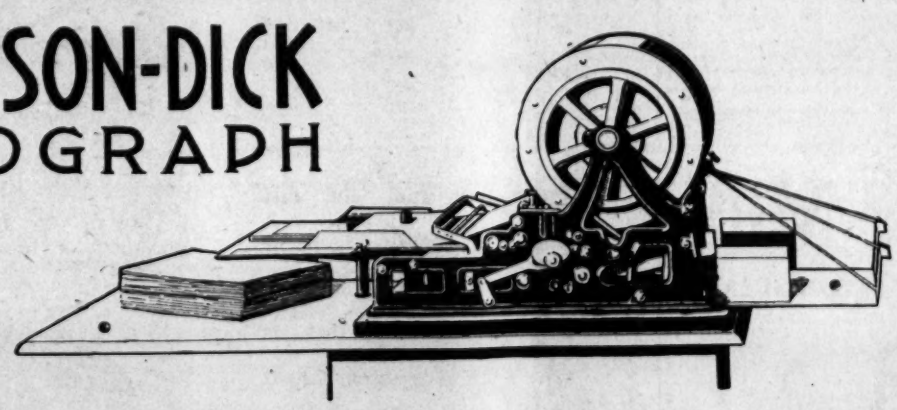
General Importers & Commission Agents.
Shanghai,
(an important feature)
Rough handling does not harm the new waxless dermatype stencil. It is thin and tough. It may be used, then cleaned and filed away for future use - thereby often effecting a substantial saving in stationery.

It Eliminates Time IN PREPARATION IN DUPLICATION

The EDISON-DICK MIMEOGRAPH



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War Has Made Woman's Suffrage Sure, Says Bryan

By William Jennings Bryan

The conservation of society is such that the presumption is against everything new.

The argument is that because a thing has never been it should not be.

The burden of proof is, therefore, on those who propose a change, and a presumption is a powerful aid to those who are able to invoke it.

To illustrate: The presumption is against a man's intelligence until he is twenty-one. No matter how smart he may be, in fact, the law rests upon the presumption that, until he reaches the age of twenty-one, he has not sense enough—or to state it more politely—his reason is not sufficiently mature to enable him to vote intelligently or make a valid deed to his property. On the day that he is twenty-one the presumption changes to his side, and then, no matter how ignorant he may actually be, he is presumed to be qualified to vote and his deed becomes valid.

So, in reforms, the time finally comes when the presumption passes from the opponents of a reform to its advocates.

Woman's suffrage has passed out of the trying period when its supporters had to combat the presumption which conservatism raised against it. Now, the presumption is on the side of reform, not only because the principal arguments in favor of suffrage are more generally accepted, but also because in the last national campaign every party endorsed the reform. Today the burden of proof is upon those who array themselves against the one reform which has behind it every national platform.

To understand the strength of the presumption in favor of woman's suffrage one has only to consider a few of the undisputed facts which carry with them a presumption in favor of woman's capacity for suffrage.

Woman a True Partner

First—Man trusts woman as his wife and as his partner in the finance of the family; why not trust her as his partner at the polls?

Second—The father entrusts the mother with the care of the body, mind and soul of the child—why not trust her with the ballot?

Third—A large majority of the men who vote never go beyond the eighth grade of the common school and, therefore, learn from the women teachers in those schools all they ever learn from books about the science of government. If the women know enough to teach these men all they ever knew of the theory of government do they not know enough to vote for themselves?

Fourth—Woman's suffrage has been found successful wherever it has been tried, and experience is the final test of every political principle and policy.

Fifth—The voter needs above all other things intelligence and morality. The men are in an overwhelming majority in the penitentiary; the women are in the majority in the church. If the women have sense enough to keep out of the penitentiary and sense enough to go to church, are they not fit to go to the polls?

Part In Fight Invaluable

Every man who profits by sin and makes money out of vice opposes woman's suffrage. The wicked combine to protect wickedness by keeping women out of politics; why should not the righteous invite women's co-operation in order that her conscience may aid man's judgment in working out the ethical problems of the day?

Seventh—The mother invests her life in her child; why should her hands be tied just at the time when wicked men lay snares for her offspring? By what logic can she be denied a voice in shaping the environment that may decide whether her child will realise her hopes or bring her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave?

Woman was winning her way to suffrage before the world was plunged into this unprecedented conflict; now the war that brings her so much suffering seems likely to bring to her the franchise for which she has been pleading. The war has furnished two very strong arguments in favor of woman's suffrage.

First—It has demonstrated that woman can play a very important part in war without actually carrying arms, and her willingness to contribute her part has touched the hearts of men who had previously turned a deaf ear to her entreaty. She has taken the place of the clerk in the store so that he could don the uniform of a soldier; she has taken up, first, the lighter and then the heavier work of men, until she is now found bearing burdens for which she had been supposed in competent. Even in the munition factories she has been found an efficient worker, while her gentle ministrations in the care of the sick and wounded have endeared her to those who have been called to the battle's front.

Second—In another field of growing importance she is not only a worker but the one in actual command. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon the food supply, and the vital question that confronts each nation is: Is there enough to feed the men at the front and the non-combatants at home? The call is for new recruits in the field of production and conservation in the use of the food produced. To whom can we look but to the wife and mother? If the children are to do their mite it is the mother who must encourage and direct them. If waste is to be avoided it is the wife who must exercise the care—thus is the pride of man humbled—thus is his dependence upon woman emphasised.

Other Nations See Truth

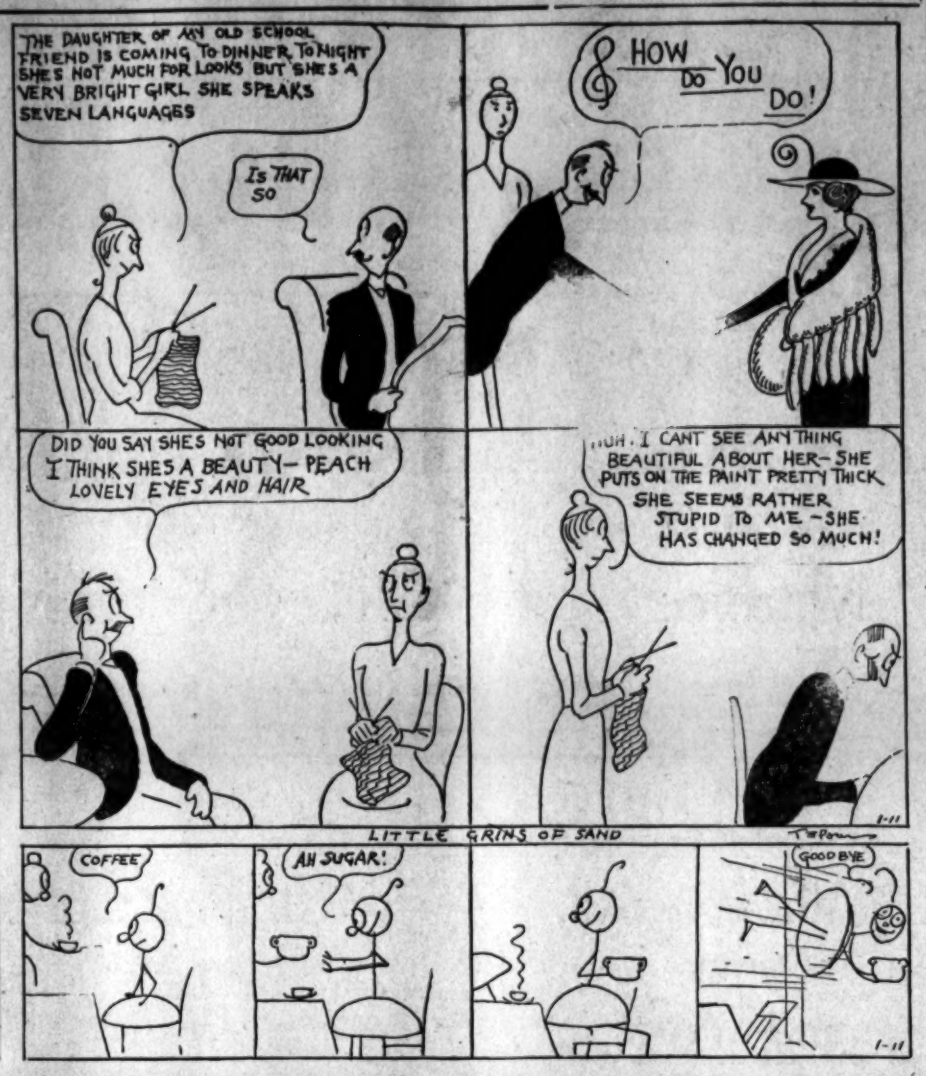
Already the effect of woman's war work is being felt. The British Parliament, which just before the war defiantly rejected woman's appeal for suffrage, has announced that complete franchise is to be extended to her, municipal franchise having already been granted. In Russia it has been understood from the beginning that the republic—when established—is to rest upon equal suffrage. In France the leaven is working, and even in Germany the growing power of the masses gives promise of the enfranchisement of women.

The war has brought into existence a new force, which is working powerfully in woman's behalf—namely, the desire to prevent future wars. The war which has engulfed the world is a man-made war—woman is innocent of the blood that is being spilled. All over the world women are bravely giving their sons to the battle field, but their sacrifices are uniting them as they never were united before in a longing for some remedy for this ever-recurring malady that so afflicts the mother-heart. When arbitary power is overthrown and the principles of democracy are extended throughout the world, these mothers everywhere will claim a voice in the building of the machinery for the settling of international disputes, with a view to making this the world's last war.

The recent victory for woman's suffrage in New York is epoch-making. It not only brings the women of the Empire State into the political arena, but it will exert a coercive influence in other States. Neighboring States can hardly fail to follow the example that New York has set, and more distant States will recognise the necessity of enfranchising women in order that their commonwealths may not suffer relatively in political influence. It is not too much to expect that the triumph for suffrage in New York may turn the tide in Congress and insure the submission of a national amendment extending suffage to women throughout the nation. Thus does a great reform sweep on.

Woman's suffrage deserves to win upon its own merits. Just now it is receiving unexpected aid from so many sources that its final and complete success cannot be far off.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers


THE DAUGHTER OF MY OLD SCHOOL FRIEND IS COMING TO DINNER TONIGHT SHES NOT MUCH FOR LOOKS BUT SHES A VERY BRIGHT GIRL SHE SPEAKS SEVEN LANGUAGES
IS THAT SO
HOW DO YOU DO!
DID YOU SAY SHES NOT GOOD LOOKING I THINK SHES A BEAUTY—PEACH LOVELY EYES AND HAIR
UH. I CANT SEE ANYTHING BEAUTIFUL ABOUT HER—SHE PUTS ON THE PAINT PRETTY THICK SHE SEEMS RATHER STUPID TO ME—SHE HAS CHANGED SO MUCH!
LITTLE GRINS OF SAND
COFFEE
AH SUGAR!
GOOD BYE

Power Of Spain's Army Juntas Seen

Fact Dawns Upon People That They Are Back Of Government Hesitation In Granting Amnesty To Political Prisoners

Madrid, Spain.—A great truth, which it had hardly suspected, is bursting upon the mind of the Spanish people, and causes no gratification. It is that the military juntas are at the back of the hesitation on the part of the Government to grant an amnesty to the four political prisoners at Cartagena and thereby indicate that they mean well by the democracy and are serious and practical in their promises of great social and political reforms. The people were loudly demanding the amnesty when the new Government came into office a few weeks ago, and it was assumed that it would quickly be granted, but the pearance of Senor La Cierva in the Government first caused doubts, and immediately afterward the Premier began to hesitate and shuffle.

It is now freely rumored in political circles that the Government has determined to defer the matter. Although well-informed or imaginative persons had rarely any difficulty in guessing what was the chief hindrance in the way of the Premier granting the amnesty to which he personally is supposed to be favorable, it is only now that the real state of things is completely exposed. The military juntas have allowed it to be clearly understood that they are not in favor of this amnesty, and furthermore that, though they have given assurances that they were largely sympathetic to the ambitions of the proletariat, they do not like the idea of appearing to give way to pressure from the Casa del Pueblo and from the revolutionary leaders. Therefore they are against the amnesty.

This makes it clear that the military juntas, who threatened something in the nature of a revolutionary upheaval on their own account in the summer, and are now a closely organised body all through Spain, are the real masters of the situation. Senor Lerroux, the Radical Republican, declared, when the Government was last changing hands, that that was the case, and that the Cabinet ought to be a military cabinet. He seems to have been right, though it was thought at the time that he exaggerated. The organ of the juntas is the Correspondencia Militar, and in this newspaper they are making no secret of their own view of their strength and what they propose to do and not to do. They say that amnesty to those four prisoners would be an inadmissible concession.

This attitude on the part of the military set has aroused the liveliest resentment among the Left, which is still working in a very united way. Pablo Iglesias, for the Socialists, Melquiades Alvarez for the Reformistas, and Senor Lerroux for the Republicans have just met and had a long conference on the attitude to be adopted toward this new military menace and the determination of the Government to adjourn the amnesty question. The Premier is plainly embarrassed and uneasy, and there are continually rumors of difficulties.

Although he follows the usual custom with Spanish premiers of giving daily interviews to the press representatives and discussing his doings in small detail with them, he exhibits the utmost disinclination to say anything about this matter. He evidently feels the way in which he is being separated by this strange so-called coalition, from interests that he has much at heart. The other day when the big demonstration on the part of the united Left took place in the streets, he was watching it for a while, unbeknown to the demonstrators, and afterward he spoke sympathetically about it.

Spain this autumn has been enjoying, or rather suffering from a most unusual spell of dry, fine weather, which has resulted in something like a drought, and the Premier murmurs that the country has enough troubles without this new one which causes factories that normally run by hydraulic power to be worked by steam, involving the use of the coal which is so scarce and precious. So, he said, he hoped that when the Socialists and their friends had got their demonstration through it might rain heavily and for a long time.

His interrogators spoke to him of the speech made by the Count de Romanones, a strong pro-Ally speech in which incidentally the count expressed himself once aagin in favor of the amnesty. Senor Garcia Prieto says he rather liked the speech and considered it friendly. It was quite an "appropriate" speech from his point of view, and its tendency must be to unite parties and not to divide them. "Of course," said he, "the count has his own strong points of view and expresses them."

With Santiago Alba and others rebelling against him, the Premier feels politically much alone in these times, and there is a certain pathos in his situation. Pablo Iglesias called upon him the other evening—an unusual visitor to any chief of the Government. He had many questions to ask of the Premier. There were matters concerning the Austrian miners to be considered and questions with regard to men discharged in Trubia and on the Northern Railway Company. He also pressed upon Senor Garcia Prieto the necessity of putting strong pressure to bear upon the railway companies with a view to bringing about some fair solution to the transport problem, if possible. They even discussed the demonstration of the Left, and Pablo Iglesias urged upon the Premier the necessity of granting the amnesty. This interview took place late in the evening, and a number of workpeople accompanied Senor Iglesias. However, the Left, having considered the case, has come to the conclusion that there must be an increase of agitation for the amnesty and other matters.

More public meetings have been organised in Barcelona, Valencia, Pontevedra, and Vitoria, and at Santander a procession to the prison has been arranged as a special mark of sympathy with the condemned of last August. The leaders of the Left have also formally declared that, in reference to the attitude of the Government on the amnesty question, public opinion would not fail to see in this change of attitude such an influence exercised by outside elements as is incompatible with the authority and independence which belong to all governments worthy of the name.

The question of the continuance or dissolution of the present Cortes is also causing great difficulty. The Count de Romanones, and Senores Alba, Burell, Villanueva, and Vasquez de Mella have published statements in which they express themselves in favor of the continuation of the present Cortes. Senor Melquiades Alvarez says that if the Cortes is dissolved the convocation of the constituent assembly must be proceeded with immediately. Pablo Iglesias declares that nothing but the granting of the amnesty can remove the reputation for sterlity from the present Cortes. There is an impression that the Premier is endeavoring to preserve a non-committal attitude on this point, and La Epoca, the Conservative organ, duly noting it, produces a strong article in which the dangers of dissolution are set forth in no gentle way.

In 1906, it is said, when no special dangers and difficulties were threatening the country, it was considered too dangerous to dissolve the Cortes, and it would be madness to do it now, intrusting a decree of dissolution to what it calls a "heterogeneous conglomeration" and in the most abnormal circumstances that the country has known for 40 years. The newspaper also says that the Republicans and Socialists will follow Senor Cambo, the leader of the Catalan Regionalists, in any adventure deriving advantage from the disturbances that the Regionalists make.

Above all there is the feeling that to a large extent the Government has come to a standstill in Spain for the present. The Premier is not developing any policy, and the departmental persons are almost silent, whereas in the case of former governments it has been the rule for them to state almost daily the great schemes they have been thinking over and the way in which they propose to put them into immediate execution. Few of these schemes ever materialised, but it was regarded as good to talk about them.

There was hardly ever a Ministry that bubbled so much with this form of imaginative energy as the last Conservative Ministry, and the Department of Public Works under the Viscount Eza was specially lively. As many schemes and plans were set forth by this young minister as would occupy his department for many years and, if carried into execution, they would assuredly have made Spain a very different country. But now, with the fall of the Dato Government, all this comes to nothing. The new minister seems to temporize; they are making few and meager statements of their intentions and aspirations, plainly implying their belief that their time is short and that it would be foolish to disturb themselves too much. Meantime the long list of civil governors appointed by the new Government is published. The Marques de Pilares becomes Governor of Barcelona.

The state of the country is undoubtedly very grave. It would be difficult to exaggerate its needs and difficulties. Each day some new scarcity seems to develop. A great scare has been raised lately about the petrol shortage, and it appears that unless supplies begin to come in soon there will be none in Spain, and it is not at all clear where supplies may come from. In some large towns the electric cars are at a standstill and there is no electric light at night for want of current.

Exports are virtually suspended for want of wagons, primary materials no longer arrive from other countries, and innumerable factories are shutting down. Coal and transport material are the two things most needed. In the existing circumstances it is not surprising that the manifestations of popular discontent sometimes assume alarming proportions. The Government has no easy task. Spain is on the eve of great events, but it must be hard for her to solve her own difficulties, whilst the coal transport and other problems are apparently insoluble so long as the war lasts.

At this moment a new daily newspaper of a most ambitious character makes its appearance, with an inspiring title, El Sol. There has been much talk about it for a considerable time, and it is known that plans for its appearance and establishment have been prosecuted with unusual thoroughness.

It is reported from Corunna that an American mission, headed by Mr. David Harell, has arrived there, and will proceed to examine the Spanish economic and financial situation with a view to making advances to Spain with which American machinery may be bought. It is further stated that a scheme is on foot by which the United States will epen big shipyards in Spain.

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$6.75, 7.00, 7.50 and 8.00

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$6.95, 7.00, 7.50 and 8.00

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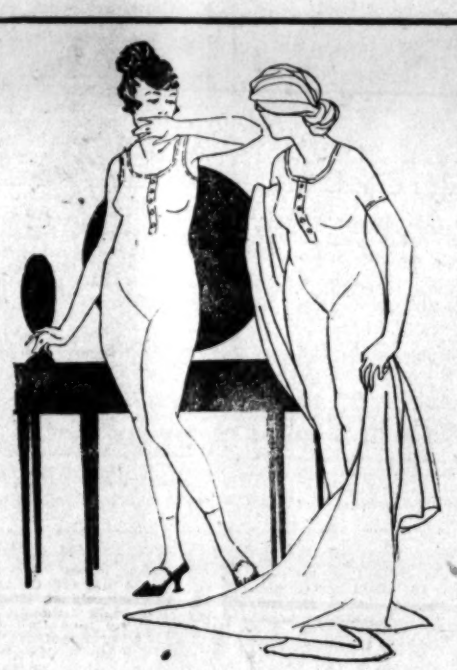

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With tiny White cotton interstitch.

High Neck, Short Sleeves
Medium **$5.75** Large **$6.00**

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Medium **$6.00** Large **$6.25**

Low Neck, Short Sleeves.
Large Extra Large
Prices **$5.75** and **6.00**

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Prices **$5.50, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00 each**

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France And The Nations Society

M. Clemenceau's Views Found To Be In Essence Much The Same As President Wilson's—Germany Now Unfit To Enter

I

Paris, France—Following upon the blunt statement by M. Clémenceau, in the course of his first ministerial declaration of policy, in which he rejected utterly the idea of an early establishment of a society of nations of which an unreformed Germany would be a member, her good faith being guaranteed only by her signature, the utmost curiosity and interest are shown in the present views of the United States upon this point, and in those of the Socialists. In the circumstances, a cablegram of an authoritative character from New York published in the Temps gives the utmost satisfaction, indicating clearly that in his speech, when he was accused of treating the idea of the society of nations with scorn, which implication he repudiated, M. Clémenceau, after all, stated in essence very much the same views as are held by President Wilson.

In this cable it is mentioned that when Mr. Wilson proposed the formation of a society of nations, he expressed himself almost in the same terms as those employed by M. Clémenceau before the Chamber, and took care to specify that only democratic nations could take part in it, and that Germany as she is found now could not be a member, not being worthy of the least confidence. Quotations from Mr. Wilson's observations on the subject before Congress on April 2 and again from his speech at Washington on June 14 are given, and an editorial footnote is appended, to the effect that a point which must be considered and which is probably not remote from the ideas accepted at Washington is that after the war those nations which are determined to maintain peace will be able so to organise themselves, whether belligerent or not, as to make life particularly difficult for any State that might be disposed to commit an aggression.

A long leading article is also devoted to the subject by Le Temps, which faces the question boldly. Much of the Parisian press seems to feel that there are some points of doubt or ambiguity in the situation, as recently expressed, and is disposed to steer clear of the subject for a moment, only the Socialist journals taking it up and retorting upon Le Temps. The latter congratulates M. Clémenceau on having the good sense to expose the emptiness of formulæ by which the Socialists, it says, are seeking to impose dangerous illusions on the masses of the people. "The President of the United States," it goes on, "has constantly extolled an internatinal system firmly based on the respect of right and the liberty of all. This ideal is that of all people having a sound understanding of their duty, toward which have been tending for half a century the efforts of those who see in the development of political and economic relations between the civilised groups a better guarantee of equilibrium and the maintenance of peace with dignity. When the international revolutionaries use Mr. Wilson in the attempt to impose on us the idea of the society of nations, they take care not to recall the fact that the President of the United States was the first to indicate that the allied peoples owe it to themselves not to treat with the German Government so long as it supports the acts of a régime which prepared, organised and let loose the war, and which desired to pursue it by barbarous methods and odious procedures.

"But, as M. Clémenceau has rightly stated, the Socialists are always obliged, in all their hypotheses, to begin by declaring that Germany herself will destroy the Prussian militarism, even when it is clear that she does not destroy it, but on the contrary makes herself its instrument. Therein lies all the Socialist ambiguity. A society of nations according to the revolutionary formula is impossible without the admission to its bosom of Germany and her vassals; a society of nations based on right is impossible, if there is admitted to it a Germany not purified by expiation, not freed from herself. What the impenitent internationalists wish for in their desire for a speedy peace without victory is that the countries that were the victims of Austro-German aggression should once again repose blind confidence in the powers which deliberately tore up their treaties and violated the law, which tomorrow as yesterday would resort to force when they were confident of winning, because they have no other moral plea than that of necessity. The trick would be so gross that the instinct of peoples on which the war was imposed, knowing what they have suffered and why they fight, would recoil from an order of things which would leave them disarmed before all the robber powers.

"Where is the Government conscious of its responsibilities that would dare with a light heart to sacrifice all the security of tomorrow in such an adventure? The only policy capable of affording serious guarantees for the maintenance of peace is that which tends to draw more closely together the bonds which the common ordeal has established between those nations which are equally solicitous of the dignity of their independent existence, of the safeguarding of their interests, of the free development of their influence and the loyal conciliation of their efforts. These understand the value of their moral solidarity, and know that they can safely depend upon each other when it is a question of defending the civilised world against the enterprises of reaction and oppression. They have achieved a state of evolution which permits of establishing a 'Society of Free Nations' in whose national life there would be no cause to fear the pressure of any strict international control, in which the free citizen of the free nation would be able to exert himself in the fullness of his energy for the utmost good of all.

"Open to all races that have achieved the same moral and political maturity, the 'Society of Free Nations,' very far from disarming, will need to see to it continually that justice may always be strong in the world, in order that force may be just. It will recognise security only when it assures it itself; it will maintain the right only by arranging the means to make it respected. Such a state of things will never be realised by ideal formulæ, inspired by theories which pretend the substitution of the antagonism of social classes for the old racial antagonisms; it is by crushing the robber powers whose only idea of their own greatness is that which comes from the ruin of others; and in securing guarantees against unloosening of their criminal instincts. Let us not be the dupes of words." The writer concludes, "Our victory will be justice, and justice will be our victory. Short of that there is no safety for the democracy and liberty of the world."

II

There are some indications that the Socialists feel that the point in the first ministerial declaration of M. Clémenceau on the society of nations is not about to work out to their advantage so well as had been expected. At the first glance the Socialists regarded it, not without reason, so it appeared to many others, as a strong point for them, the Premier apparently making light of an ideal which is by no means sacred to Socialists only; but second thoughts brought the conviction that M. Clémenceau was against the inclusion of Germany as she now is, and nothing more than that, while despatches from America make the definite proposition that M. Clémenceau and Mr. Wilson are substantially in agreement with each other upon this subject, and that there is little or no possibility of a divergence such as the Socialists implied would be the case. But, of the two, M. Clémenceau is much less dispassionate in these matters than the President of the United States, and again, though there may be some assurance as to the nature of the Premier's real views, there is no enlargement as yet upon the brief and laconic remarks that he made in the Chamber.

L'Homme Libre may still speak for M. Clémenceau, but he no longer speaks in it personally and in his own name, and anyhow it disregards the subject. But Le Temps on the ministerial side has taken the matter up, and has set up a vigorous defense of M. Clémenceau, urging that he is in accord with Mr. Wilson, and insisting that the society that will protect the peace of the world must be a society of free nations, having the means to prevent the depredations of robber states, and that the attitude of the Socialists is one of willingness to place blind confidence in the Central States.

The Socialists have given their answer to these propositions and ideas. M. Pierre Renaudel in the official organ, L'Humanite, sets up the defense of his party against the reflections that are cast upon it; apparently he is on the defensive now, instead of attacking, as in the first instance. "What interest can Le Temps have in endeavoring to surround the Socialists with masses of falsehoods and suspicion?" he asks. "Assuredly we understand differences of ideas; they are honorable and legitimate. They give life to humanity and to the progress of society. Even the war could not extinguish them. Perhaps they should be regarded even as being unduly stifled. But if the sacred union is to be of any use it should be so by way of introducing just a little good faith, when questions concerning the war itself come up for discussion. Why, then, should Le Temps try to make out that we wish for a society of nations without any backbone, and a peace in which blind confidence is reposed in the Central Empires? I cannot do better than quote a couple of pages from our Answer to the Questionnaire (Stockholm), to show how deeply our conviction is opposed to this. When Le Temps has read them, will it still persist in its accusations? 'What would be the use of proclaiming the right of peoples,' says our Réponse, 'to settle their own affairs, if it remains at the mercy of new attacks by force on the part of the governments of rapine, if international treaties are only scraps of paper, and if the abuse of force by the bandit states permitted them to have the last word?

"It is necessary, then, to establish an international force made up of a combination of all the national forces, a force so superior, according to the words of President Wilson in his message of January 22, to that of any of the nations at present engaged in the war, or to any alliance so far formed or projected, that no nation and no probable combination of nations could stand up to it or resist it. The creation of this great international force, devoted to the service of right, is the supreme object of the society fo nations. But what value would it have if it did not possess, at the same time, a system of procedure permitting it to determine between the rights, the interests, or even the complex amours-propre, of nations, and the means, coercive if necessary, of making the decrees of the international right respected? Regard for international treaties, suppression of secret diplomacy, arbitration, military and economic agreements, such are the elements necessary for the solution of the problem. On these terms only can a régime of peace be established. On these terms only the peaceful settlement of all disputes, with no exception whatever, will cease to be a dream and will become instead the possible, the organised reality.

"One could not admit into consideration at the present time any half sort of settlement. The peoples aspire indeed to peace, but still more do they long for security. They demand guarantees. They would not allow future generations to be subjected to risks more terrible still than the appalling actuality of today. Besides ourselves all those in other countries who support the policy of conquest, entertain this sentiment. 'Let us possess ourselves,' they say, 'of the master strategical positions. Let us become the owners of the iron mines, and the coal mines, the sinews of war. Let us become so strong and make the enemy so weak that resistance as well as aggression may alike become impossible.' This conception, even if it only exists on one side, results in a struggle that continues until one of the two parties is exterminated. This execrable conception signifies the suicide of humanity. There is only one way of escape, to rescue the people from the consequences of their insidious logic, and it is loyal and complete adhesion to the diametrically opposed system, that which builds the world on right and which supports that right by sovereign international guarantees, placing at the service of the right of every people the organised force of the whole of humanity."

M. Renaudel goes on to say that the questionnaire adds that one of the first requirements of the situation created by the establishment of the society of nations will consist in the obligation to submit conventions between nations to the democratic control of the parliaments. "That is said with some melancholy," he goes on, "at the time when the newspapers announce that the Russian Maximalists are publishing the secret treaties which were signed between the Government of the Tsar and our own governments. We do not know what surprise is reserved for us by this publication. But, just as the Socialist Party and the Chamber with it refuse to swallow certain conversations or notes to which Parliament had not had to furnish its assent, we may declare that it should ask France not to feel itself tied by treaties which may not be based on the principles of a rigorous international justice. One may be sorry, perhaps, that by these publications some weapons may fall into the hands of our adversaries; one may be still more sorry that representatives of our democracy themselves furnished the pretext for dangerous maneuvers against us."

Very little time was lost by Le Temps in linking up, even if only in the headline of a leading article, the French Socialists with the Bolsheviki. Before the newspaper made any reply to the statements by M. Renaudel quoted above it had a leading article entitled "Socialistes francais et Maximalistes," which began with the question, "What attitude will be adopted by the international revolutionaries who pride themselves on speaking in the name of the democracies of the allied countries, in face of the treason of the Russian Maximalists? It is announced that M.M. Mistral, Longuet, and Pressemane propose to question the Foreign Minister on the policy of the Government in regard to Russia. This interpellation, if it takes place, will furnish us, perhaps, with certain indications of the present attitude of elements which have constantly lent assistance to the most dangerous maneuvers of the Soviet of Petrograd in favor of a premature peace. It is all the more important that this matter should be settled, because it is suggested, rightly or wrongly, that the Maximalists count, even at this moment, on the assistance of certain French Socialists. As a matter of fact, at a meeting held at Dresden on November 18, at which Herr Scheidemann made a speech, it was stated that a telegram had been sent by the representatives of the Russian Maximalists in these terms: 'The representatives of the Maximalists abroad have received from the Social-Democratic parties and organisations of France, Austria, and Germny assurance that the Russian proletariat may count on their vigorous assistance.' This circumstance appeared so significant that the Vorwärts of November 20, published the text of the telegram at the head of its first page. The Vorwärts asks who are the French Socialists to whom this telegram alludes, and says: 'The telegram of congratulation which has been sent to Dresden does not speak of the English at all, but on the other hand what it says of the French appears full of confidence, and we wish to believe that this confidence will not be upset, however much we may know up to the present, unfortunately, of the very slight signs that go to confirm it. In any case we may think of the minority of the French Socialist Party, while the majority continues to reject every initiative which has for its object the immediate conclusion of peace.'

"Now some French Socialist minorities find themselves clearly indicated by the Vorwärts. Is it true that French Socialists, 'minoritaries' or Kienthalians, have entered into communication with the representatives abroad of the Russian Maximalists; and have they promised them a 'vigorous assistance'? Is it true that, after all that is known of the treason of Lenine, of Trotsky, and of their accomplices, there are still revolutionaries to be found in the allied countries ready to support a policy of abdication and of national renunciation which tends to the betrayal of the democracy of the whole world, for the profit of German imperialism and Prussian militarism? French socialism cannot remain under the stigma of this charge. It owes it to itself to bring all possible light to bear upon the matter and to issue a solemn protest against the assertion of the foreign representatives of the Russian Maximalists. The times are too serious to permit of any continuance of ambiguities. Our country has the right to know who is with the Russian Maximalists, betraying the cause of civilisation and democracy, and who is with the nations fighting for the liberty of the world."

'Army My Place' Murphy Asserts

MAJOR GRAYSON MURPHY

Major Grayson Murphy, of New York, has resigned as head of the American Red Cross mission to Europe. At his own request and in consequence of an understanding he had with Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross War Council, he will transfer into the military service of the Government. Major Murphy asserted that although he had given up his relations with the Red Cross with a great deal of reluctance, he thought the military training he received at West Point, of which he is a graduate, would prove of greater value to the country if he entered actual service.

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WOMEN PROVE THEIR SUPREMACY IN RUSSIA

Outclass Men As Fighters And In Peace-Time Labor, Says Photographer

RED CROSS MAN'S REPORT

Displayed Valor In 'Death Battalion'—Only Four Out Of 200 Survive War

By Lieut. Norton C. Travis
Official Photographer with the Red Cross Mission to Russia

The Battalion of Death is no more. They were wiped out by German shells and German bayonets, and only four wounded survivors remain of 200 who fought through hell fire to shame the men of Russia into a sense of patriotic duty.

To lack of training and of officers is ascribed the annihilation of this first battalion of women warriors in the modern world. They failed in their object—the stimulating of compatriots to defense of their country. Russian men looked on at their deeds of valor and sacrifice of life and stigmatised them "Damn fools."

That patriotism has not been crushed out of Russian women is due to the fact that they have not been trodden down as Muscovite men have been. But neither have conditions in Russia tended to greatly elevate them. Women who maintain their modesty are laughed at, and relations between the sexes are, among the masses, loose.

Home For Nameless Children

In Moscow, for instance, the Government maintains two institutions for the children of unmarried women, one for boys and one for girls, each accommodating 3,000 infants at a time.

When I was in Moscow recently there were 1,500 boys in one and 600 girls in the other domicile, and contrary to Russian usage the children in these places received some education.

Russian women make pretty good mothers, but many of them never see their children after the hour of birth. Russia has encouraged increase of population by any means.

There are moralists who ascribe this state of affairs to lack of Christian observance. But Russian women are very faithful in their attendance at church and devout during religious service, but they appear to leave their religion—as we regard religion—at the door of the sanuctary.

Bred To War Service

The life of the Russian woman has bred her to war's service; she does not care for afternoon teas or any form of indoor amusement during the daytime. Instead you will find her engaged in active sports on the frozen Neva, beside the trolley tracks that link icebound towns in a chain of gay activity.

And now you will find women at the switches along the shining miles of ice-floored single track of the Neva's Winter trolley lines.

Street-car conductors and motor-women handle the traffic with efficiency. Conductors call out the streets, and from the second belt on the man's coat that tops their blue skirts they draw checks of varying colors and hand them out in receipt of fares. These colors represent from one to five fares, and also indicate the distance a passenger expects to travel.

Another vocation of women is the driving of droskeys—Russian dump-carts—flat, two-wheeled wagons, drawn by one or two horses.

Take Place of Horses

Both men and women take the place of horses. Women often draw their field kitchens about, and bivouac to cook their good bread, made of wheat and rye flour, their soup, of horse meat and vegetables.

Women's army kitchens are adequately supplied with horse meat.

All women are enrolled in the infantry division of the army, so that theirs are machine guns, which three or four women can carry together.

I watched women soldiers dig out their own trenches, where rain of bombardment had caused them to fall in; pull around their heavy ammunition wagons and guns, as well as their field kitchens, and set up their barbed-wire entanglements. Many of them were noblewomen and wealthy members of the "upper froth" of Russia; quite a number were wives and mothers whose husbands were fighting in another sector on the line; and every one was a volunteer.

Women Sing In Trenches

With courage went cheerfulness. In the midst of the hardships of trench life—and they can scarcely be overestimated—these women sang ballads and catchy songs as they worked at the business of death.

All were short of clothing—simple as was their uniform. It consisted of a grayish-khaki colored material, like washed-out khaki, made in overalls and jumper, with a tight-fitting high collar and belt. They wore the same boots as were used by men, and some had their feet encased in shoes and puttees.

Women soldiers had shifts of ten days in first-line trenches of the enemy, with four hours on and four hours off duty.

Every thirty feet in the women's sector stood a "post," or sentry, who fired without ceasing.

Mere children were many of these modern Amazons, for their ages vary from fifteen to thirty-five years, and for ten days on a stretch they have no opportunity to change or remove their clothing.

Bath Every Ten days

Every ten days a section of trench is cleaned up and its occupants are stripped, sprayed with an insect destroyer, brushed down with brooms, given a bath and clean clothes.

As the world knows, the Battalion of Death was organised by Madame Vera Butchkareff, who lived in a small Cossack settlement in Siberia at the outbreak of the war. When Madame Butchkareff's husband was killed in battle she formed the Legion of Death, mainly to shame Russian men into action, and partly to relieve the awful suspense and monotony of village life far from the scene of strife.

In the great Russian upheaval Siberia has determined to achieve an independence of its own. I found the people in this vast storehouse of nature's wealth distinct in type from those in any other part of Russia. They are a mixture of Mongol and Russ; a peculiar young-old folk.

Nowhere else in the world have I found as strange looking people. The men have a drawn expression and fixed, staring eyes.

Are Exceedingly Dirty

Women, too, exhibit this characteristic to a marked degree, and everywhere one finds the form of youth surmounted by the facial appearance of age. They are an exceedingly dirty, filthy people; ragged for the most part, and with feet shod in a sort of straw sandal.

It was at Monckton, Manchuria, on the South Manchurian Railroad, that an attempt was made to wreck our train, similar to an attempt in Russia to destroy the train of the Root commission on its passage over a great steel bridge that spanned a river.

The bridge was destroyed, but the train saved, and after a delay of twenty-four hours it crossed on a temporary structure hastily erected to meet the emergency. In our case a third-class local passenger train unexpectedly switched in ahead of us and met the fate prepared for our party.

Among Those In Party

The Red Cross Commission to Russia, of which I was a member, consisted of Harold Swift, of Swift and Co.; Dr. Frank Billings, dean of Rush Medical College, Chicago; Dr. George Whipple, of Yale College, expert on sanitation; Dr. George Winslow, expert on bugs and germs; Dr. Henry Sherman, Dr. Gowes, of the Pennsylvania Medical College (who was for some time captain of the Medical Corps of the Russian army), Captain Brown, publicity representative, and W. B. Thompson, of New York, termed a "Copper King" and who financed the expedition to Russia. Mr. Thompson is also interested in the Wright airplanes and the du Pont powder works.

Through Mr. Swift's influence an abattoir had been established in Siberia, where 21,000 hogs were slaughtered, but it was impossible to make use of this meat according to intentions because of lack of transportation facilities.

Food Waste Scandalous

It was the purpose of our Commission to study conditions at the seat of Russian revolution and war, see what help was required and render it.

Our journey across more than six thousand miles of the Trans-Siberian Railroad prepared us in a slight degree for conditions we were to meet in the Russian capital during the throes of its revolution.

Arrived in Petrograd, we found ourselves put on a meal ticket list and rationed on bread made of Neva River mud and mixed with bran; soup, crow's meat—which is horrible food—horse meat and occasionally a little chopped carrot.

New York Disturbers

A lot of women investigators were to be seen in the city, dressed in neat uniforms of pants, brown flannel shirts, a tunic like an Englishmen's tunic coat and a cap. Among the mobs we found New York East Side Russian Jewish women, members of the I. W. W., fomenting all the trouble they could. We got into a few arguments and then our people advised, "Better get away. They are out for a fight." And they did keep riots going on all the time.

"We know how they run their republic!" those women would shout, abusing the United States and warning the ignorant, unthinking Russians of the masses that Russia also would be dominated by capitalists if the United States were allowed any co-operation in Russian affairs.

Russia is full of these I. W. W. trouble makers, who were responsible for the revolution that overthrew Kerensky. The successor of Kerensky was an East Side New York Socialist.

Life Often Endangered

More than once I had to move my camera hastily from the street to avoid automobiles mounted with machine guns that would come scattering bullets in their path.

Perhaps you may better understand the ignorance of the Russian masses, which accounts for the ease with which they can be led by any one who gains their ear, when I tell you that so few can read that stores are plastered over with pictures announcing sales. Every conceivable commodity is pictured with prices printed beneath each picture.

Kuhlmann's Peace Plans Cause Split

DR. VON KUEHLMANN.

Foreign Secretary von Kuhlmann has caused another crisis in German official circles. Von Kuhlmann has bitterly opposed the annexation program of Quartermaster-General von Ludendorff, right-hand man of Hindenburg. The annexationists have demanded the resignation of von Kuhlmann as a result of his "no annexation" program, outlined at Brest-Litovsk.

THOUGHTS AT FORTY.

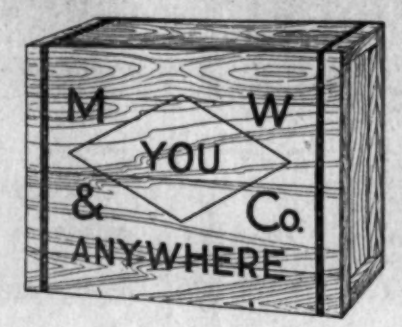
In the care of his health a man, it has been said, is either a fool or a physician at 40. For the average man it should not be difficult to be healthy and in his prime at that age.

With the weaker sex the case is different, for this age is liable to bring with it anxieties and health trials; nevertheless many women suffer more than they need.

Actually, whether the individual be a man or woman, if the ailments arise from anæmia, nervousness, indigestion, or fickle health connected with a faulty blood-supply, the remedy is new blood. So, if blood troubles have assailed you, if your nerves are weak, if you lack stamina, and your health is not what it should be, you can enjoy new health by the simple expedient of renewing your blood.

To renew your blood begin to-day a short course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; then as the new blood which they make flows through your veins you will gain fresh energies, new strength, a keen appetite, and full, vigorous health. If a man, you will know the joy it is to be strong; if a woman, you will be gratified with your bright, womanly health.

Any dealer can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills; also obtainable, post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



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AND THE ARTISTES — WELL, WE THINK YOU NEED NO INTRODUCTION TO THEM.

Here is a brief and concise synopsis of the opening parts to let you in on the ground floor of the plot.

Episode 1.—**"THE SULTAN'S NECKLACE"**

Six months to recover the Seven Pearls of the Sultan's necklace or suffer the penalty of being sent to his harem! This is the agreement made by a beautiful young American girl. Her father is held as hostage, and if she fails to return at the appointed time, he will die.

It all happens in the 1st episode of Pathe's new serial at the APOLLO THEATRE Mollie King is the star with Creighton Hale and Leon Bary feature. Pretty Miss King is Ilma, brought up in the land of the crescent by her foster father, a Turk. He was highly honored, when the Seven Pearls were entrusted to his care by the Sultan. He promised to guard them with his life, but they are stolen from him indirectly through Ilma's fault.

Harry Drake, a careless, susceptible New York youth, of good family and some money, is traveling in Europe. He is looking for adventure; strolling through the streets, he happens to wander into the vicinity of Ilma's home. Ilma goes out into a little walled garden on the top of her house, and sings and plays on a harp in the moonlight. The romantic Harry hears the sound and tries to locate the voice. Finally by edging along a narrow path at the edge of the water, he gets right below her and sings back. Curious, Ilma peeks over the garden wall. Leaning over too far, she loses her grip and falls into the Bosphorus. Harry makes a fine rescue, but her screams bring several Turks on the spot.

In her gratitude, Ilma permits Harry to kiss her. This enrages the Turks, who, thinking of the disgrace attendant upon allowing a Christian to look upon a woman's face, beat him, take all his money and throw him back into the Bosphorus. Ilma receives as punishment the penalty of wearing her veil for a month. Harry revives and finds that the Turks have robbed him of everything. He has no funds in Constantinople.

Grady, an American crook, sees the Sultan give the Pearls to Ilma's father, but cannot get in. While he is racking his brain, Harry appears, pours out his tale of woe, and appeals to him as a fellow countryman for help. Grady sees a chance to use Harry's youth and agility. He tells Harry that he too has been robbed of a pearl necklace and that if he will get it back for him, his reward will be one of the pearls.

Ilma, hunting for her veil, finds the Pearls, takes them to her boudoir and tries them on. She then lays them down near the barred window. Harry climb the wall, reaches in with a cane and literally hooks the Pearls. Ilma tries to grab his arm, but not recognising her in the half light, he gets away with them. The Sultan returns and the loss is discovered. Losing his temper, he orders the execution of Ilma's foster father. Ilma rushes in, confesses and agrees to return them in six months. If she fails she will enter the harem and meanwhile her father is to be held as hostage.

Delighted with the Pearls, Grady wishes Harry to join the gang. Harry then learns to his horror that the Pearls are stolen property, and he refuses his share. Harry knows better than to squeal, as Grady and his gang are a notorious crowd, and he accepts his help to get back to New York. Arriving in New York, Harry is followed by Ilma and a mysterious spy sent by the Sultan. During the trip he receives a note telling him that his crime is known, and that death will follow unless the stolen Pearls are returned. That night in his apartment he receives a note from Grady, informing him not to be a fool, that he had concealed the Pearl in the heel of his shoe. Harry finds the Pearl as Grady instructed. Locking it in his desk drawer, he leaves the room. A few minutes after he hears someone at the desk. Entering he discovers a masked figure. Drawing his revolver, he secures the Pearl. A second figure holds Harry up, and takes the Pearl from him. As the second figure moves towards the door, a strange hand reaches in and takes the Pearl from the second figure. Astounded Harry turns to the masked figure at the desk, discovers it to be a woman as the film "fades out."

Don't miss this serial, it bids fair to be another Pathe success.

Episode 2.—**"THE BOW-STRINGS"**

Turning to the masked figure, Drake discovers Ilma. They still have their hands up. Harry finally summons enough courage to look behind him, only to see that the intruder has left. Realising that the Pearl is gone, Ilma bursts into tears. Harry tries to comfort her, telling her that he loves her. She scornfully tears herself away from him. "Love me? Do you realise how I must pay for these Pearls?" she asks.

Harry is torn by remorse, but tries to calm her by telling her that she is now in America, where the Sultan cannot touch her. Ilma reminds him that the man that has been both mother and father to her is held in hostage at Constantinople. "What can I do?" pleads Harry.

Ilma asks him to pretend to join Grady's gang and help her recover the pearls which are now scattered among the various members of the band. He agrees and promises to do all in his power.

Ilma is closely followed by a spy sent by the Sultan. He has traced her to Harry's apartment and is now outside the door, listening to their conversation. Nemesis, another strange and mysterious character, has also followed Ilma. The spy and Nemesis struggle on the floor. The spy draws his dagger. He is about to put an end to Nemesis, when the latter holds up one of his wrists and tells the spy to look at it. The spy pauses with uplifted dagger, and in wonder looks at the bracelet, which evidently means something to him. It means so much, that he lowers his dagger.

Nemesis speaks: "You have a pearl." The spy admits it, reaches in his pocket, draws the pearl out and shows it to him. Nemesis tries to grasp it, but the spy pushes him aside. Nemesis sticks the bracelet into the spy's face, threatening something in connection with it.

Harry again tells Ilma that he loves her and is about to kiss her when he hears a knock at the door. Harry goes to the door and looks through the key-hole. Turning he assures Ilma that nobody is there. She feels relieved, but suddenly points to the floor, where there is a piece of catgut. Terror-stricken, Ilma tells Harry that it is the bow-string, used to strangle women of the Harem who flirt.

That night Handsome Jack, a member of the Grady gang, whose specialty is fine work of its kind, opens a window and sneaks into a rich residence. A minute after he is followed by Ilma. Entering a big room used as a picture gallery, decorated by suits of armour, to play safe Jack done one of the suits. Drawing his sword, he starts to cut one of the pictures from its frame. He is interrupted by the entrance of Ilma, who holds him up and demands his Pearls. He finally agrees, but he tells her he cannot get at them through his armour. Ilma, in attempting to assist him, affords him a chance to knock the gun out of her hand. Tying Ilma to a chair, he resumes his work. Jack is again interrupted by the sound of iron footsteps.

The door opens and a second figure in armour enters. Jack fumbles for his gun but is unable to get at it from under his armour, nor to find Ilma's hidden gun. The strange figure draws his sword and Jack is forced to do the same. They fight like two knights of old. Finally Jack is overpowered, and the Stranger removes his helmet and proves to be Harry. Recovering the Pearls, his own which the crook had won and Jack's, Harry gives them to Ilma and starts towards the window after Jack, who tries to escape. As Harry goes to the window, Ilma backs towards the curtain. In an instant some unknown throws a curtain over her head, takes the Pearls, and before she is able to untangle herself, the figure escapes.

BOOK UP FOR MONDAY. IT'S AN OPENING NIGHT, SO BE THERE!

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAY

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DEATHS

MULLIN: On February 15, 1918, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Horace Gibson Mullin, a native of Manchester and late of the Customs Service (Ningpo), aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, February 17, 1918, at 4 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. 16850.

On February 15, 1918, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai; Dr. Edmund Paulus Niels Thorne, aged 36 years.

The funeral (cremation) will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, February 17, 1918, at 4.45 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. (American and Danish papers please copy).

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—February 17.—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Morning Prayer (plain). 11 a.m., Sung Eucharist. Hymns 224, 94, 322, 86. Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong. Anthem, "At thy feet" (Bach). Hymns, 183, 91, 17. Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—February 17, First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. Preacher, The Chaplain. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, The Chaplain.

Union Church.—Sunday, February 17. 11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Jesus Christ misunderstood." Chant 71. Anthem, "O love the Lord" (Sullivan). Hymns, 533, 656, 191. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Our need of God's help." Chant 68. Anthem, "Turn Thy face" (Attwood). Hymns, 523, 123, 296.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject, "Soul." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road. Room 71, open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

Sunday Service League:—At 5 p.m. in Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the United States Government in China and Chairman of the Tariff Revision Commision, will speak on "Character in the New China" Music: Chorus by the Sunday Service League Choir. Vocal Solo by Mr. F. L. Tinkham.

American Song Service.—Mr. C. L. Bromley of the Shanghai Baptist College, will address the American Song Service at 4.30 p.m. There will be special music.

George Bernard Shaw Shows Folly Of The Irish Crisis

FOLLOWS another striking article from the pen of George Bernard Shaw on the Irish crisis, one of the problems to be dealt with by the British Parliament which was reconvoked last week. Shaw, needless to say, has been a life-long student of the issues involved in the Irish Question. This is the third article in this series:

By George Bernard Shaw

IT is in the power of the English Parliament to re-establish the Irish National Parliament in Dublin and place Ulster in the position of having either to accept the government of that Parliament or undertake a rebellion, which would be a rebellion against England no less than against Ireland. This does not trouble Ulster much; she is fully as rebellious as any other province. What is more, she could carry such a rebellion through if only her front were united. The Speaker's writ would not run in Antrim if Antrim were solid on the point of treating it as a scrap of paper. All the rest of Ireland could not coerce a united Ulster; and to repeat the original sin that delivered Ireland into England's hand by calling in English soldiers to coerce Irishmen would be morally impossible. There is quite as much fight in Ulster as in Sinn Fein. Ulster may not love the Dark Rosaleen; but it hates the Virgin Mary.

It does not want to die for Ireland; on the contrary, it believes that all the people who die for Ireland go straight to hell; but it wants to send them there and have the island all to itself. "No surrender" is burnt so deep into its brain that it still chalks that dogged phrase up on the walls as if it were only yesterday that King William's ships burst the boom, and the hosts of King James scattered and left Derry starving but victorious. Ulster children still repeat the derisive doggerel "Sleether slaughter, holy wather;" and the adults are as determined as ever that "the Protestant boys shall carry the drum." As a Protestant myself (and a little to spare), I am highly susceptible to the spirit that these cries express; and though I know that King William is dead as Bloody Mary, and that if it should turn out rather unexpectedly that the old Ulster brimstone hell actually exists all the thorough-going Protestants of Ulster will most assuredly spend eternity in it for usurping the divine judgment seat.

The Strength Of Ulster

Yet, if it comes to a fight between the north and south, I will back Ulster to at least deadlock any military force that Catholic Ireland can bring against her. I believe that a united Ulster could hold the Protestant counties against a Dublin Parliament and form an independent State like the little republic of Andorra. It could not, of course, force Ulster members on the English Parliament. It could not do the thing by halves; it would have to cut the London painter as completely as the Dublin one. But it could absolutely ignore and boycott College Green, and beat Home Rule by Homer Rule, if I may put it that way. And in its consciousness of this lies the strength of its "We won't have it," and the Cromwellian force of its rendering of "O God, our help in ages past."

But there is the If to be got over. If Ulster were united. Now, Sir John Lonsdale has no misgivings on that score; he has told us that on this question he and his poorest laborer will stand shoulder to shoulder to the death. He has no prevision of what very cold shoulders they would be when the situation began to develop.

For Sir John Lonsdale, speaking authentically with the voice of Protestant Ulster, never was more mistaken in his life than he is about the permanence of that solidarity of his with his poorest laborer. He is obsessed with an illusion as gross as the megalomaniac illusions of Sinn Fein; and so is his meanest laborer; hence their present solidarity. They have a penny dreadful vision of an Irish parliament establishing the Inquisition, setting up the stakes of Smithfield, massacring the Protestant infants, condemning all the maids of Ulster to the doom of Maria Monk, inviting the Pope to transfer the Vatican to Maynooth, exempting the priests from the jurisdiction of civil courts, making mixed marriages illegal, reviving the penal laws with the boot on the other leg and crushing the shipyards of Belfast by huge import duties on steel, raw materials, and everything English, whilst dispensing unheard of bounties to farmers, graziers, dairymen and convent workshops.

Parliament And Religious Issue

Now, no doubt if an Irish parliament behaved in this insane manner, Ulster would be solid against it. So would the rest of Ireland. That is why the Irish parliament will not behave so, even if it wants to. For a long time it will be mortally afraid to touch the religious question at all; but if at last it is driven to do so by the abuses which the irresponsible power and wealth of the Catholic Church have produced (it is really much worse than the Established Church of England, just because it is not State established and State regulated, as every national church ought to be; for it is not even an Irish National Church) its operations would be exactly like those of all the other jealous secular govern-

(Continued on Page 11)

Paul Pavelka, A Soldier Of Fortune

By Harry Esty Dounce

(*New York Sun*)

AT times while piecing together history of young Pavelka I almost wondered if he was real, and not an unpublished Richard Harding Davis hero. Then other touches seemed more Jack London than Davis, and suggested that they two, rumored to have had their opinions of one another in life, had patched it up and collaborated beyond.

But neither would have done the ending. Some lover of sardonic anticlimax would have chimed in with that. O. Henry perhaps, depressed by the trouble on earth.

Pavelka was a soldier of fortune. Previously he was a gypsy by inclination, with intervals for which hobo is about the only word. He was 26 when he died. He beat his way around the globe and half way back again, whereupon he ran into the war. He got a wound fighting Huns with the Foreign Legion, and the Croix de Guerre fighting Huns in the sky with the American Escadrille. (Davis would revel in that.)

Two or three years before, riding blind baggage across the panhandle of Idaho in the dark, he was shot by an express guard who mistook him for a train robber—one episode in his coast to coast lark, which included transient jobs in lumber camps and on ranches, and a squatter summer in Washington State, fishing and hunting from a shack. (There London would come in strong.)

As a character the boy was off either writer's special line. He was not Davis's knight errant, with the breeding of upper Fifth Avenue, the fastidious tastes of Mayfair, the outlook on life of the Tennyson Round Table. Nor was he London's primordial cave man proud of a hairy chest.

He hailed from The Bronx and a Bronx public school, had an eye and learned by it, liked two kinds of reading and learned from that, learned most of all from the war and the friends it gave him.

Pavelka's Development

When he died he was more educated than most men here at home, for all our Ph. B.'s and the gammar and spelling slips you find in his letters. I have them by me and am going to let some of them help the story and prove this point. He knew what the war means, for one thing, toward the end.

He wrote to his school days sidekick, Phil Kerner, who is a letter carrier up town and is the source of all this Pavelka material. He was not writing for publication, would probably not have achieved it if he had been. Wherever he tries with his pen you get the schoolboy essayist in travail. He wants to please his friend with a good letter, shows small natural sense of color, narrative, drama and the other points of art. Nor does his writing consciously at all reveal the writer.

What is revealed and is to be followed through with reverence is the gradual ripening by the war of a gypsy minded, heedless youngster, devil may care to the bone, who becomes a strong and sobered man, more alive than he can express to all the great struggle means, and anxious for the sake of the cause to put the gist of it across to at least one man back in New York.

Just at present that gets me harder than any story, good as I think this particular story is.

It begins with its hero running away from home. It ends—but unless the reader happens to recall the ending from the daily cables, perhaps he would rather I left it here to come in its natural place.

Pavelka's stamping ground as a kid was the Wendover Avenue neighborhood of The Bronx, with seasons on farms his father owned, and where his mother had hurt herself on a hay fork and died in consequence. Just why he ran away makes no great difference. Kerner, his pal, says something about a stepmother. At all events, when he was in France he wrote home only to Kerner, whom he asked to notify the family in case of his "going west."

After he ran away for a while he earned his keep on farms in Vermont and New Hampshire and did chores at least one season in a Canadian lumber camp. Thence he came back to New York to visit Kerner. Picture cards he mailed him show that the next adventure was a Summer as a youthful handy man around Dr. Carlos MacDonald's sanitarium in Central Valley.

Starts To See The World

When Autumn came he started to see the world. The picture cards record a few of his urban points of call—Buffalo, Ashtabula, Ohio; Chicago, Minneapolis. "I don't know where I'm going," says one card, "but I'm on my way."

He seems to have picked up a living as he went; all along, up to the war, he seems to have been now flush, now broke. Being broke never stopped his wandering. He knew the science of brake rods and blind car ends, and once he writes derisively that a pal who did not know it so well had fallen behind in a city.

It might be worth while to know what the boy Pavelka had liked to read. I for one will put a bet on "Fred Fearnot" and "Young Surefoot," because he turns up next in North Dakota wearing chaps, although in the contented pursuits of a sheep ranch. But he finds the real thing in Montana and Washington—along with that prudent bullet from the express guard—and finally gets to Spokane, where the remorseful train crew install him in a hospital and help him on to Seattle for the fair.

Here is one of his cards from Glasgow, Mont.—the picture of a cowboy washing clothes besides the cook wagon:

"Dear Phil: A few lines to let you know I am among the cow punchers. Here in Montana saloons are never closed and gambling is open. It's as lawless a country as any I have seen yet, always fighting among fellows in the saloons. Yours with regards.

"Paul Pavelka."

Another card says:

"Through here, going West. Got all kinds of change. Fine doing in Montana."

And one from the town of Malta begs Phil's pardon for not writing: "Was out on a ranch 60 miles from here sheering sheep at 16c. per head just came back with $56 I'm going on to the coast."

In Washington State the lumber camps attracted him for a while. He had had practice as camp cook, and there was money in it. Then he took his summer off in a shack, fishing and hunting. Cold weather started him on down the coast through California; he merrily writes that he belongs to the "Migratory Affiliated Order of Casual Workers."

Circles The Globe

It must have been sharply cold up there, for he keeps along southward and Winters and makes half a year of it at work in the Panama Canal Zone. But when Summer came Washington State looked good to him again, so he went back and stayed for a year and a half.

The record now becomes obscure. I cannot make out just how, or from what port, he started across the Pacific, at the age (if my calculations are right) of 21 or under. He took in Japan and Australia, and heaven knows what else, always working westward, until he arrives in Europe and does the Continent pretty thoroughly.

By this time an adult collector's instinct has appeared in him, and he is collecting the coins of all nations, old and new. Kerner has the coins, 250 of them. Pavelka left them for him to keep when he sailed with the Princess Pats.

Again there is obscurity. Kerner says, and he ought to know, that Pavelka came home from London, where he had made friends and spent some time—one friend at least was "long haired," I gather from the earliest war stage letters—and that (speaking of Jack London!) he came on Jack London's boat. This sounds like the Snark, but I do not remember that the Snark got further around than the South Seas. Perhaps he came on the same ship with the author.

But the obituaries cabled home upon Pavelka's death credit him with having served in Uncle Sam's navy aboard the Maryland. If he did, it must have been after he returned, and his landing place, Norfolk, Va., makes that seem plausible.

From Norfolk, just at the breaking time of the summer of 1914 (how drearily long ago that seems today!), Pavelka came back to New York and visited his chum, after which he dropped anchor for a while in the Seamen's Home in South Street. And there appeared a man rounding up hands for Canadian transports. Pavelka was one of those he rounded up.

Meets Destiny

The name of that man was Destiny, I should think.

The particular transport that claimed him at Quebec was loaded with Princess Pats (the same who were caught in the orchard that bloody night at—Mons, wasn't it, and died in their tracks, with a harvest of Huns both sides of them?) Pavelka's letter from Quebec is not especially striking, but it is worth a reading for comparison with the later ones:

"Friend Phil: I am taking the liberty of writing you a few lines to let you know that I have arrived safely at Quebec.

"A stranger sight you never saw in your life, thousands of soldiers and transports, the harbor is just full of them; as soon as we got in we turned to and changed our vessel's color, from white with buff (she was the Caribbean) to that dirty war color which the British navy has adopted.

"Our destination is a secret, no one knows where we are bound for, at any rate I don't think any one cares, for everybody seems to be happy, bands playing and quartets singing in all parts of the ship.

"Well, Phil, if you happen to see any news in the paper of us, just think of me and if you happen to see any of my cousins just let them know whats became of me.

"Well, I haven't much more news at present, so if you will excuse me I will close with best wishes to all, especially your wife, child and yourself. I remain, your friend.

"Paul Pavelka."

That is his usual closing form, and will not be repeated. "Two things greater than all things are"—and both blend in his postscript:

"P. S.—Next time you see me in N. Y., if I live, I hope I won't be alone, for I have a long haired partner in sight, over on the other side of the pond. P."

Becomes A Soldier

Pavelka's first move on the other side was to enlist. The next letter is dated October 25, 1914, at Camp Wembley, "1st Battalion De Tirailleurs."

"My Dear Friend Phil: I take great pleasure in writing to you from this camp. It's a legion under the Belgian flag, and most of the boys have been in action during the sacking of Belgian and have been wounded, sent to British Hospitals, and then to camp here where we are reorganising. We are expecting to leave for Dunkirk, France, in a fortnight's time.

"I am the only american in the outfit, and had to learn French but the worst part is over although I can't speak it fluently I can understand it all.

"I haven't much more to say at present, only my long haired partner is here in London and sees me quite often, bringing me cigarettes and sweets which I greatly appreciate.

"Well, Phil, I will write again as soon as I can and let you know more about my experiences——"

That time he remained, "Your 'Tommy' friend." Does any one qualified to read his story see any reason why that "partner" of the boy's should be left out?

Christmas tide finds him in France shifted, doubtless of his own motion, into the famous Legion Etrangere. (By the way, that seems to have been the first letter censored.) He is——

"——with a good many more of the happy-go-luck sort of Americans. . . . I came to France to get with this outfit . . . would have written sooner, but the reason was no money nor no stationery, our pay being one cent a day and out of that by your own tobacco, believe me Phil, I am getting now so I know the value of money. . . . . But I should worry, when this war is over I will be able to say that I was in one of the greatest wars in the world's history. . . . .

By January 4, 1915, two notable things have happened to him. He is now receiving Phil's letters "in care of Mr. Rockwell," and he has been sent to the Military Aviation School at Pau. "Mr. Rockwell" is Paul Ayres Rockwell, a newspaper man from Georgia, and brother of Kiffin Rockwell, whose name is today on the black bordered honor roll of the Lafayette Escadrille. Paul Rockwell himself fought Huns until disabled, and then he established himself at Paris, as (among other things) guardian angel for the American airmen. Under his wing we find Pavelka guided more or less from this point on. It was Rockwell who cabled home the authentic accounts of his air feats, and Rockwell whose correspondence told the end.

Pavelka's time as an "eleve pilot" at this juncture seems to have been short, for he went back to the Foreign Legion and fought with it. But mark the new note in that January letter:

"——I should have written to you sooner, but I have been working very hard of late, and am just beginning to get to that part of the game where we have spare time. . . . It is a fine thing to be able to fly. . . . Having seen several infantry actions and being constantly with the French I have become quite Frenchy, and the longer I am with them the more I admire them, both as a nation and individually.

". . . I will endeavor to do my best in the work which I have voluntarily undertaken. And remain in the best of hopes for the success of the French republic and her allies——"

He did become "quite Frenchy," henceforth his spellings and constructions show him thinking in both languages. By this time he has been in several actions, including a "tough one" in Champagne. Plainly he has at last begun doing some serious thinking, while his studies have improved his letter writing, even to the penmanship, by a full 100 per cent.

From the front, on March 7, he writes:

". . . We have here in the Legion an American section composed of volunteers from God's country, a great lot, too; all of the happy go lucky sort, with the exception of a few who have joined to win fame. One of those is William Thaw, the aviator, and he sure is making a good name for himself, there are several others, too, all of the American aristocracy. But believe me, Phil, it's great to have a Yankee side kicker with whom you can argue the point and then tell him what you think of him. . . . ."

Now he signs, as prescribed in the regulations, "Soldat Paul Pavelka," with his division, regiment, postal sector and matriculation number.

Jumps First Hun Trench.

Under date of April 10, 1915, he sends Phil a long, full account of trench life, patrol work, the French commissary arrangements, &c., all of which has been told too often to be repeated now Again he mentions Rockwell (but this one would be Kiffin, who like Pavelka was in the Legion at first) and "another arrival in our ranks, Kenneth Weeks of Boston, author of several books, one of them being entitled 'Driftwood.' He is a nice fellow, sociable, well educated. He has his mother in Paris, and, believe me, through him our library is well stocked. . . .

"Most all of our boys are slowly acquiring the recklessness of true Legionnaires." He recommends "Lost Sheep," "a most remarkable book," as a detailed account of life in the Foreign Legion.

April 26 he scribbles in haste, "On the eve of a great battle." His regiment has made a long march. "Things are very noisy" from the heavy artillery duel. "The whole crowd is pretty well fagged out, but still Kelly and I have ambition enough to go out and have a few catches with our baseball while the others are resting with their arms."

The great battle came off. It now proves to have been part of the French offensive in the Artois. Pavelka, of course, could not write where he was, but he had seen his regiment decimated around him in a charge.

On May 15, he "again takes pleasure" in informing Phil of his "present welfare, which I cannot account for except that my day has not been intended to come quite yet. You see, I am somewhat of a fatalist."

In the charge they jumped the first line Hun trenches and took prisoners quite easily. Going on, "I lost my American side-partner by the name of (Kiffin) Rockwell, he went down with the remark of 'I got it in the hip; Paul go on and give them hell.' That is the last I saw or heard of Rocky."

The charge swept along four kilometers, and was stopped by German re-enforcements on the crest of a hill. "It was here that all our officers were either killed or wounded." Pavelka wasn't scratched; he "will write again the next great combat."

Got German Who Wounded Him

He wrote about it May 30. The "boys" had heard about the Lusitania and Nebraskan, and the Americans were wild to know what Wilson was going to do. France by that time had Pavelka fast by the heart-strings—"the most humane country in the world, from my point of view." The "Kaiser and his crew" were using gas, and Kenneth Week's mother in Paris had "sent us a package of respirators." And he supposed "baseball is in good shape by now."

June 25, he wrote the promised letter after the "combat," which combat was one of those before Arras. He did his writing in bed, at "Hopital Auxiliare No. 3." Had been "wounded on the 16th, by a bayonette."

Again they had charged, again the first line of Hun trenches had been easy.

"Then we turned our attention to the second line, in which they had set up some artillery of light caliber, as well as rapid firers. It was in reaching this line that Fritz told me I was due for a little fun. I really was surprised by the way I came upon the trench, thinking it would be like the first line, where they offered a feeble resistance, ending up by 'Kamarade, Pas about," and their dirty hands above their heads.

"Fritz saw me coming and was going to get me; he got out of sight until I had reached the edge of the trench and was about to get in, when up he sprang and made great lunge at me with his bayonette. It was lucky for me he hadn't a longer reach, or he may have done some

(Continued on Page 12)

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JIGGS - WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
I'M TAKING MISS JONES OUT TO SUPPER!!

George Bernard Shaw Shows Folly Of The Irish Crisis

(Continued from Page 10)

ments in Europe; that is, they would consist of curtailments of the power of the clergy, reduction of fees for masses and for birth, death and marriage services, inspection and regulation of schools and convent workshops, and an interference with the multiplication of religious houses which may go to the length even of suppression.

The notion that a democratically constituted modern secular authority ever has or ever will use its power to increase the power of its rival the Church, or even refrain for long from disabling, if not actually plundering the Church, is to say the least, extremely unhistorical. As to the shipbuilding industry, if Belfast ever loses it, it will be because the great gentries will have flown to the Atlantic Coast, which, when St. George's Channel and the Straits of Dover are tunnelled and bridged by aeroplanes, will be the extreme west coast of the Eurasian continent. Its magnificent natural harborages will tempt shipbuilding capital from all over the world, beginning, let us hope for the honor of Protestant enterprises, with Belfast. Harland and Wolff, if they are not hopelessly extinct volcanoes, must have already surveyed all the great Atlantic Coast bays, from Blacksod and Killarney to Kenmare and Bantry, with a view to immient possibilities.

In opposition to the Sinn Fein cry of Fiscal Autonomy, Ulster raises the cry of Fiscal Unity. It is just as inconsiderate a folly as the other; there can be neither fiscal unity nor fiscal autonomy between Ireland and Britain. What both parties are thinking about is the old tariff wars between England and Ireland, put a stop to by Adam Smith and William Pitt. Ireland's imagination is still in the eighteenth century when it is not in the seventeenth. The danger now is not that these wars will be revived by Home Rule, but that, Home Rule or no Home Rule, Irish industries may be involved in tariff wars between England and the Great Powers, in which the interests of Ireland will be as little considered as those of the Blasket Islands. Ireland needs fiscal autonomy enough to keep herself out of these wars, and fiscal unity enough not to be kept out of anything good that may be going in other directions.

Socialism Will Break Solidarity

Ulster should study the Tariff Reform movement in England a little before shouting her rash ultimatum. That movement was a very simple one. The manufacturing midlands in England wanted to manufacture everything that was used in England, and demanded a tariff to keep foreign goods out. The coast towns of England, being maritime carriers, wanted everything used in England manufactured abroad and everything made in England sent abroad to pay for it. That, and not the principles of Free Trade, which nobody in the country understood or cared about (except Mr. Balfour, who was forced by his party to go back on it), was what defeated the Tariff Reform League. Now Belfast is a coast town and dockyard, as overwhelmingly interested in Free Trade as Portsmouth or Southampton. Its demand for fiscal unity with the Midlands, which are only biding their time for another attempt and may succeed in it, is suicidal imbecility. What it needs is free trade with the other island, and a free hand to maintain free trade with the rest of the world whether the other island discards it or not. One would think that so obvious a point could not have escaped a moderately intelligent hen, much less a community that prides itself on its hardheadeness as Ulster does. That is what comes of thinking about King William and his ally the Pope when you should be thinking about the Tariff Reform League.

But when Ulster comes to her senses on the tariff question, her solidarity will still be unimpaired; for here Sir John Lonsdale's interest is also that of his poorest laborer. All Ulster's power of ignoring the Irish and defying the English Parliament rests, as we have seen, on this solidarity; and it is clearly not the fiscal question that will break the united front. What will break it with ridiculous ease and suddenness is something that neither Ulster nor Sinn Fein foresees, because it is something that is hardly half a century old, to wit, Socialism in Parliament. When Parnell began his agitation, the notion that men working for weekly wages could become Cabinet Ministers, that labor parties should not only exist in British Parliaments, but hold office there, that Socialist leaders in office, even at the head of government, should become too common throughout Europe to be worth mentioning would have been impossible; all this seems still as incredible and unnatural to the Ulster Protestant as the story of Noah's Ark or the adventure of Jonah seems plausible and natural enough to be of the essence of religious truth.

But Ulster's incredulity, which it usually calls its faith, cannot keep Labor and Socialism out of an Irish Parliament. And at the first breath of Socialism the solidarity of Ulster will vanish like the mirage it is. The Ulster employers could say, no doubt, "We shall put up an Ulster Protestant to contest a seat in this parliament of rebels; and our workmen will see that no Catholic does it; so there will be no election." But what about a Labor candidate, with his Fabian pamphlets and his labor manifestos, and his Whitley report in favor of management by joint committees of employers and workmen, and his eight hour day, and his minimum wage, and his denunciation of profiteering and his skilful, irritant touch on all the open sores; the continual nibbling at the piece work rate, the sweating, the victimisation, the unemployment, the slum death rates and rack rents, culminating in the glad news that the seat can be won for Labor without a blow, as the employers are sulking against Home Rule and are allowing their "hands" a walkover at the polls. Is it not clear that the Ulster boycott of the Irish parliament would break down at the very first glimpse of the possibility of this, and that the employers would rush to contest all the seats, and, if they won them, would be only too glad to combine in the Irish parliament with the Catholic farmers of the south to curb the pretensions of the industrial proletariat?

Passive Resistance Impracticable

Thus Ulster's "We won't have it" turns out, the moment it is confronted with the realities of modern life instead of the grudges and bigotries of 1689, to be the idlest of petulances. Without violating a single letter of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge that Ulster shall nver be coerced, the Irish parliament will assimilate Belfast as easily as a whale assimilates a herring. The dream of passive resistance is an impracticable as that irresistible blow which the Sinn Fein volunteers think they can strike at the British Empire.

Some Ulster "Die Hards" will not flinch from this demonstration. They will say, "What you have convinced us of is that we must not be content with passive resistance; we must make war on the south; and we will." To which I reply, simply, "You won't. You can't afford to. Look at your figures. There is more money in Irish butter and cattle than in Irish ships and textiles. And if you did, all you would have achieved would be Protestant Home Rule, with all the rest of Ireland to hold down, and all the rest of the Empire against you. No doubt you are as ready to take on that job as Sinn Fein is to conquer England." When the Sultan of Zanzibar ordered the Admiral of his second-hand penny steamboat to go out and sink the British fleet, and the poor devil actually went, we laughed.

There is always something exhilarating in the infatuation of a heroic ignoramus. No doubt Ireland, north and south, teems with Zanzibar courage. Sir Edward Carson had not a jot more sense than Connolly and President Pearce. Before the war he had the consolation of believing that the little handful of officers of the British Army would refuse to fight against Ulster. They are a pretty big handful now; and both north and south, by lifting up a finger, could find experienced officers enough to lead all the volunteers that Ireland could produce if they were fools enough to think that the Irish question could be settled today as it was when the English King was beaten at Boyne by the Dutch King and the Pope.

Belfast Grovels In 19th Century

Thus we see that the Ulster variety of Sinn Fein, like the southern one, has not a leg to stand on. But of the two, Ulster is far more in the grip of international industrial civilisation than the other provinces. Agricultural Ireland, with Sir Horace Plunkett and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society to teach it, is actually building a new co-operative civilisation for itself out of the resources of the Irish soil and climate. Belfast is up to its neck in the nineteenth century form of industry that is dependent for its materials, as for its cash nexus, on the international capitalist civilisation of which it is a part.

Mr. George Russell could make out a serious case for a self-sufficient south with his Irish Homestead as its trade paper. Sir John Lonsdale could not make out the shadow of a case for the power of Ulster to say "We won't have it" to any industrial group on earth, in England or Ireland, or out of them, unless the "we" means "you and I." It is this very dependence that makes Ulster cling to the union and dread separation.

Well there is not going to be any separation. On the contrary, there is going to be much more union than ever there was before.

My Rows-Awry

The hours I spent in sweater-art
Are as a string of purls; I sigh
To count them over, every one apart—
My rows awry—my rows awry.

Each hour I purl; each purl take care
To drop no stitch, lest I be stung;
I count, yes, count unto the end—
And there a sleeve is hung.

Oh memories that bless and burn
Of raveling out at bitter loss,
I drop a purl, yet strive at last to learn
To knit across, sweet art, to knit across.

—Boston Transcript.

Flame From Ashes

By Maxwell Anderson

She saw him turning toward the little gate
Out of the darkening way, trench-worn and grim,
And ran to hold a flushed face up to him,
Swift arms wild-welcoming him, desired and late.
But even as she ran the vision faded out,
Leaving between her and the line of trees
A swimming image, melting by degrees
Into a wraith of tears and bitter doubt.

Trembling she lifted up the knotted string
That held the wicket; long and shadowy-gray
In empty dusk the dusty road reached on
To touch an eastern moon; vague darkness lay
Under the bridge; she heard far church-bells ring
Ushering another night, another dawn.

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Talks to Mothers

No. 9

Don't prepare more than enough food for one feeding. The best and safest results are obtained when the feeding mixtures are freshly prepared.

Don't use any form of rubber attachment for baby's bottle.

Don't leave baby alone with his bottle.

Don't depend upon or allow your servants to clean utensils, bottles, etc., or to prepare the food; attend to these important details yourself.

Don't forget to weigh baby each week.

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is the best substitute for mother's milk. It is the safest, cleanest, cheapest, most easily kept, as well as the most readily digested of all prepared "baby foods."

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As a protective material, wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.
Tint cards and further particulars
From
WHC Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

Paul Pavelka, A Soldier Of Fortune

(Continued from Page 10)

real damage. As it was he only stuck it in my left leg.

"Phil, he won't stick any one else on this earth with a bayonette or anything else. Well, I stopped here, as the wound was bleeding badly and besides it was very painful."

Becomes An Aviator

At dusk he hobbled to the rear and was presently packed off with a trainload of blesses to Nogent-le-Rotrou, "and I must say it's as nice a place as I have ever come across in my travels. The building in which I am is a Catholic institution, a venerable relic of a bygone age, which was built for people of an older and simpler world."

July 3 finds him still in hospital, suffering cramps in the cut leg muscles. When he is well he will spend his post-convalescent week in Paris, where Phil is to address him in Paul Rockwell's care again. Follows a gap of two months, and then he reports he is back with his regiment, that he was not taken prisoner, as Kerner might have heard, that Smith and Weeks are still missing, but his section was not wiped out while he was in hospital, as he had feared, seeing no mention of them in the communiques.

And then a long gap, covering the Fall and Winter. Pavelka's next is dated April 16, 1916, again from the military flying school at Pau. His visit to Rockwell had begun a change in the nature of his fighting; Rockwell had started him on Kiffin Rockwell's road to apotheosis—according to the standard definition of apotheosis, which is, "an approach to heaven." In other words, Rockwell had finally persuaded him to try for the war in air. Pavelka went back to his regiment, went through the Champagne battle in September and October, then shifted to the 170th Infantry regiment, and then to the aviation corps.

The exuberant letter of April 16 deserves to be given in full:

"My Dear Friend Phil: It seems almost an age since I have heard from you, and upon receiving your letter of the 20th of March you cannot imagine my joy.

"I am now flying here in the French Army. Strange things happen, and one never knows what he is going to do tomorrow. When I was in New York the last time, I hadn't the slightest idea that I would be flying around the heavens. The life here is splendid, and flying is a pleasant art.

Fought At Verdun

"Up to the present I am piloting the fourth machine. That is I have learnt four different types, two monoplanes and two biplanes. I have over fifty hours of flight, and I have reached a maximum height of 10,200 feet, or 3,150 meters.

"Fortunately I have had no accidents, but when I will have one I will have a good one. Still I have hopes of flying through the rest of this war and coming out of it O. K. When I am going to settle down and find a home. I have my eyes on a little French Miss, here in Paris, and as we are getting on sort of thick I think it a good plan to follow it up.

"How is everything in the good old U. S. A. I understand paper is cheap over there. From the way Mr. Wilson is sending notes to Germany. That was a shameful thing the blowing up of the Sussex. One of my chums here is well acquainted with Prof. Baldwin and Miss Betty. It certainly has his goat and he has sworn vengeance, for which I do not blame him in the least.

"Well as I haven't much more to write about I will conclude with my best wishes to you, your wife and child——"

And he's Caporal Paul Pavelka now, Pilote Aviateur.

From his obituaries I learn that he joined the Lafayette Escadrille in July, and served at Verdun and on the Somme front. It seems to me part of the change in him that while his innate dare devilry finally came to its own in the air, and while his exploits there were good repeatedly for first page space in the newspapers at home, his letters of this last period do little more than deprecate stories his friend may have seen of his heroism.

July 18, on the eve of joining the Lafayettes, he writes to Phil from Pau:

"Just received your letter, and it arrived what you may say in the nick of time; for in two days I am off again to the front in an esquadrille. I am more than delighted to have word from you at any time. You are the only person with whom I correspond in America. My father and brothers never having answered my letters to them. Well, Phil, this does not worry me. I have paddled my own canoe, so far, and at present am getting along splendidly. And I believe, I can continue to do so.

American Band Grows

"That war with the Mexicans will never amount to much. If hostilities were to commence, it would only be child's play compared to this conflict. It might possibly prove to be interesting for some factions. If you could only see this little game of war you'd realise what a slim chance the greasers have against Uncle Sam.

"Our little band of American volunteers is growing daily ever so many new arrivals amongst us. I am considered to be an old vet., this being almost two years of service added to my credit.

"Victor Chapman was one of the finest types of American manhood that I have ever met. His loss to us means a good deal. We are all determined for a reprisal. Kiffin Rockwell is the same old boy, who fought with me in the Legion at Artois in May 1915. He was wounded along side of me. . . .

"Others of whom you may have heard are Bill Thaw. . . . Jim McConnell of N. Carolina, Freddie and Norman Prince of Boston. These boys have all done their bit. And are all in that famous 'Esquadrille Americaine.'

"We are all equipped with the most modern type of machines, live like princes, and are well clothed. In addition to this our pay is not so bad, though to be sure, there are many expenses and one has to economise a trifle to make both ends meet.

"This art of economising I am learning day by day.

"People were making a great fuss over flying not so very long ago, but now it has been perfected so much that all of the pilots here do anything they want to in the air. I have been looping the loop at 600 meters, which is considered very low for doing any acrobatic work.

"After this war you will probably see your old friend Paul signing contracts for exhibition flying at a big price. We will go out and have some of the good old times over again, only on a more elaborate scale. . . . Address me as Sergent Paul Pavelka. . . . With my sincere good wishes, etc."

By September 28, when he writes again, Kiffin Rockwell has been killed, and Pavelka has finally grown up. I do not think any one will smile at the hackneyed phrases in which he tries to convey to his friend his feeling of the message of war.

Tells Of Rockwell's Death

"My dear Phil: Accept my hearty thanks for your interesting and kind letter. With me everything is in the best, although I feel a little depressed over the loss of one of my best friends, Kiffin Y. Rockwell, who met a glorious death on the twenty-third of September, at the hands of the enemy.

"He was one of the noblest and most courageous men I have met in my life. I learned to admire and love him, from the time we first met each other in the Legion Etrangere. He did a great many things for me, especially while I was lying wounded in the hospital at Nogent-le-Rotrou. His kindness as well as that of his brother I shall never forget, and his name and memory will always be honored by me, as well as by other American volunteers who are fighting in France.

"Of course we get so that we expect tragedies—Thats War. None the less it does not make them any easier to bear, and when it is a fellow like Kiffin. It hit us hard. [The words are blurred and blotted]. To me he is a great loss, and I am sure he is also a great loss to the escadrille and the cause.

"Well, Phil, how are you getting on, I envy you at times when I think of a peaceful life which you are leading. Often I ponder over my wild lust to seek excitement and to what it has brought me.

"Still now I have good reason for continuing in this battle for humanity's cause and liberty, and I am in it to stay to the finish, one way or the other.

"Two solid years are gone by since we last saw each other, and I frankly admit that to me it only seems as two weeks. Amid this bustle and hustle of army life time flies. We never stop to consider the things that have passed, only figuring on what we are doing today and what tomorrow has in store for us. Eagerly we look for the official communique day after day, expecting to hear of new victories on the various other parts of the front. Thank God, our eagerness is being satisfied, for daily we are gaining on our boche oppressors.

The Real War Aim

"To me it looks like the beginning of the end. For the boche it is the end, and for us it is the beginning.

"After the military power of Germany is crushed, the world can again continue its progress in peace, although somewhat set back by the loss of life and the waste of material. It will be a matter of a few years, perhaps a good many, before Europe will recuperate from the effects of this terrible conflict, but one certainty is that it is all to the good of civilisation. Peace cannot exist while a nation like Germany is using every available method of bullying the smaller nations into submission to her whims and desires. I hope sincerely you will agree with me on this subject.

"I think I shall be obliged to say au revoir for the present, as the hour is getting late and early tomorrow I am on duty."

The next is the final letter, unless a posthumous one should be on the way now. The date is September 11 last. The intervening year we have to fill in from Paul Rockwell's despatches.

In November, 1915, Pavelka got his boche airman. It happened on the Somme front. He did a nose dive from a height of 8,000 feet, sprayed the German with steel from above and watched him dwindle crazily into the earth. Before that Pavelka had received the Croix and his step as "sergent." At about the same time a machine he was up in caught fire and it was by the sheerest luck that he was able to land in a marsh.

In December he made one of the pioneer experiments in flying the swift little fighting plane, the "avion de chasse," by night. They have to volplane so rapidly for a landing that the airmen expected smashes in the dark. Pavelka did not come to grief, but did wander the sky two hours until dawn. He passed over a large French town, which heard the hum of his motor, mistook him for a German raider and turned the "Archies" loose in his general direction. He finally came down behind the British lines.

Cited By Gen. Sarrail

In December, 1916, he volunteered for air service with the army of the Orient and went to fly for France over the Servian front. And last August Paul Rockwell cabled Pavelka's citation by Gen. Sarrail:

"The General commanding the allied armies of the Orient cites Paul Pavelka, a sergeant pilot with the army of the Orient; an American who volunteered for the war's duration; painfully wounded with the Legion, June 16, 1915; transferred to aviation service to become a fighting pilot; ardent, brave and conscientious; since being with the army of the Orient has given proof of eagerness to fight and devotion; has had numerous combats, frequently returning with bullet holes in his machine. SARRAIL."

"In a letter written to me," Rockwell added, "Sergeant Pavelka says: 'I now have two airplanes, so I do both fighting and bombarding. For the latter I carry as a passenger an English speaking officer. We have been on several long raids mentioned in the communiques. Thus I am always kept busy. It is hotter than blazes down here, and everybody is suffering from the heat. At 9 o'clock every morning we all run naked with nothing but colonial casques to cover our heads. We are all as black as negroes from the sun."

Pavelka's last leitter, dated September 11, 1917:

"My dear Phil: Just received your letter which was enclosed in another from France. Excuse me for not having written you sooner. I am a very busy man these days, having changed squadrons, being a slight bit handicapped by being in a new secteur and among new comrades. Still I have often thought of you, and was delighted to receive news of you.

"Awfully sorry to learn of Guilfoyle's death. Many of the old boys have gone. I cannot realise, in fact it is impossible for anyone in my position to look upon them as lost. They are lost, but still I keep looking forward to a day when we shall all meet.

The Last Message

"Hope you do not think I am a pessimist, on the contrary I am an optimist, especially since Good Old Uncle Sam has joined hands with us. Every day I am looking forward to meeting some of my chums from America here in the battle line.

"Here were I am now, we have plenty of work, which keeps us from having the blues. I recently had a good mention in despatches of the Armee. . . . Soon I expect to be advanced in rank. This however is not very rapid, and may take quite some time before my 'proposition' is accepted by the Minister of War. At least I am happy to inform you that I am proposed.

"When writing to me will you please address your letters to the address at the heading of my letter. In this manner you shall be in direct communication with me and not many letters will go astray. I have lost a lot of mail lately, but this is due through changing.

"Well, my dear old Philly, I cannot think of anything more to write about, so wishing you and your wife all the happiness possible, and with my fondest love to Phil, Jr.

"I will conclude as ever your old schoolmate,

"SERGENT PILOTE PAVELKA."

"P. S.—Should like to have the pleasure of again passing P. S. 39 and see some of the 'kids' shooting marbles, with their cigar boxes full of 'immies' and 'realiers,' as we once had the pleasure of doing. P."

Pavelka, when he wrote that letter, was the last survivor of the famous American section of the Second Regiment, First Foreign Legion, with which he had served through the first fourteen months of the war, and through a dozen actions and at least four deadly engagements.

"He came to see me 'on permission,'" Rockwell writes, "shortly after the battle" (Champagne, September-October, 1915) "with his clothes literally riddled with bullet holes. We picked a number of slugs of shrapnel and shell bits out from the lining of his coat."

As an aviator he had looped the loop at 600 meters altitude, had landed from a blazing airplane that ought to have roasted him alive, had killed his boche flier, one at least, had "had numerous combats, frequently returning with bullet holes in his machine," as Gen. Sarrail reported.

On November 12, 1917, near Salonica, this young man met his death in a fall from a horse, which fell upon him.

A death that might have overtaken him in boyhood on the farms.

German Concrete Shelter Destroyed By Artillery Fire

DESTROYED GERMAN SHELTER. ©Committee on Public Information Supplied by U.N.I.

Photo shows French officers inspecting a German shelter which was destroyed and captured by the French troops during a recent drive in Belgium. Thousands of shells which were not destroyed by the bombardment were also captured.

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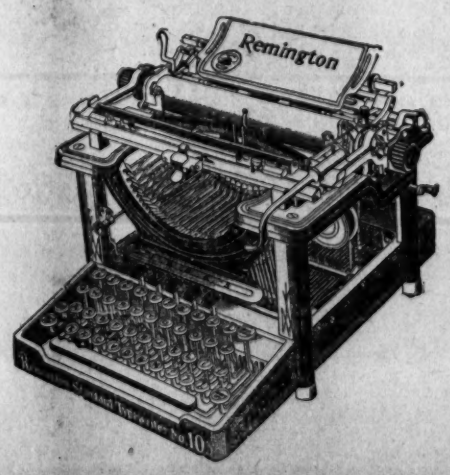

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SATURDAY, CHILDREN'S MATINEE, FEB. 23

Boxes $12-$10. Dress Circle and Stalls $1.00. Pit 50 cts.

Yaphank Bennie Gets Square

Gases Newspaper Guys, But It Delays Full Reconciliation With Gertie And Costs His New Year's Leave

By Frazier Hunt

Camp Upton, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Friend Barney: I hope you aint sore with me Barney for not keeping that date I had half fixed up with you for Christmas eve night because Barney if you could only have know what the past two days have ment to me and what they have broung me you would say God bless you Bennie.

I want to tell you Barney old pal that I have had many quer experences in my life wandering around and being in the army and known all kinds and condituns of women and knowing all about the weeker sext and everything like that, but what has happened to me the past three days is a revellatun. It has opened my eyes so that I could realy see Barney and you know what a wonderful thing that is to a young soldier, dont you Barney old pal.

Well Barney this is what happened. Gertie has saw the errer of her ways and has come around on bendid knees and asked me to forgive her for pulling such a big boner as to fall for that dub Marine. And while I never thought I would ever take Gertie back I kind of felt sorry for her and knowin that it would brake her heart if I didn't I concented. It was a sene that would have simply knocked your eye out Barney and I must say if there had been a picture taking machine around there when it was being happened that you would have saw something that you cant see in the Strand for fifty centes for it certainly has some punch.

It is all a turrible mistake, was the way Gertie started pulling the old rough stuff on me when we met Christmas eve night by apointment.

Mistake nothing, I said. The only mistake was that Marine and I aknoledge he is plenty of mistake, I said. No, I said, there was another mistake and that was when I thought for a while that you was going to knit sweters for the Red Cross and help do your bit for the soldiers and not lether necks and so forth, I said.

Tears Make Bennie Relent

But I didnt think you would care if I run around just a little with a silor boy especully when you was way out at Camp Upton, she said. And then she begun to get weepy and although I aint afraid to see men get shot full of hun lead I cant stand to see no women cry.

Oh I was just acting like I was mad, I said. There little peachy dry your tears, I said, and I should not ough to have got mad at you for coming out to camp at that dance with that Marine because Marines is perfectly harmles and would not hurt nobody. And then I said, If you want to have a couple of Marines just to dangle about why go ahead and get a couple, I should care Gertie, I said. And if you want to ever knit me a sweter something, Gertie, why I will ware it for I was just spoofing you that time when I said I would never ware it, I said. Why I will be glad to ware any kind of a sweter you would knit I said. Why I will ware it proudly and when I get to France I will make some hun eat it raw wool and all if you will make me one Gertie, I said.

Then Gertie she dryed her tears and said she would begin right now to make me a sweter and Barney I would noot be so crule for anything in the world as not to at least ack like I apprecated it even if I dont care no more for such a little trifling thing as a sweter than I do.

But solders like I want to make people happy while we got the chance and if accepting some little trifle like a sweter from a broken harted girl will do it then I willing do my part and more. And I have took Gertie back to and will let her get to fully enjoy me the little while we still got here in this country. That is what I call being fair to women Barney.

Well I have wrote you so much about this love afair that I have forgot all about the big army news.

Barney I have been asignted to the gas house and it is a very important position because I have to keep everything fixed up around there so that we can teach all about the different kinds of gasses them terrible huns use. All I wish is that I could ever get them newspaper birds around this gas house and then let em have the old rough stuff and see who could make the other sick, them birds shootin their own poisin gas or the kinds of gas them huns use. I guess I would bet on them newspaper birds for all of that because they sure are dedly at 40 yards and the way they parade around all babied up like Generals you would think nothing could dent them.

Well I got to stop now and study.

Bennie.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you Barney that I guess I don't have to serve any more punichment for shooting at Major Bulger's pet batalion dog. Nobody has said anything to me and this morning I passed the Major and saluted and he kind of smiled so I guess it is all forgot.

He Is Promoted Again

Wednesday night.

Dear Mama: Just a word so that you could known I got back to camp safe and fine and that we didn't have no trouble of any kind. There was trains out of Jamaca just like clock work every few minutes and they run fine. There was 22,000 of us soldiers altogether and it was a pretty good job getting us all back here between 6 o'clock last night and revele this morning. But we done it.

Well, Mama, it looks now as if your Bennie was on the high rode to success. I have just be notied that I was to report tomorrow morning to the gas chambers where they give lessons in gas that them danmable huns use to kill our boys with. Of course I dont know yet just exactly what I will have to do but it will be somthing important and I would not be the lest suprised if I was put in charge of it, and if they do it wont be long before you will hear about me, Mama.

I guess there wont be no question about me getting home for new years now because I will probably just take a vacaton on my own hook without asking any one about it at all. It will be fine to be in that kind of a position again, I want to tell you Mama.

Well good-by and I will see you Saturday sure.

Your Own Bennie.

Tells Gertie of New Honors

Thursday night.

Dear Little Girl, Old Pal Gertie—I was expecting a letter or maybe a pakage from you but no whatever came Gertie so I guess it is just another case of the males being delaid. But it will only be that much nicer when it gets here old pal.

Well I am mighty glad about everything now Gertie and I know that you will never throw down a good old U. S. soldier for no Marine that ever got run of the deck of a battlship. And you will never have no cause for regret Gertie and for sticking by the army.

Well old pal you must not be suprised if you hear most anything of me out here. I would not be suprised myself to find that I was going to be made an officer of some kind and I don't mind telling you Gertie that there are certanly all kinds of officers out here among all these reserved officers out here. And I know that what I am going to tell you will make you awful proud of me Gertie.

Gertie I have been picked out of about 30,000 soldiers to come over to the gas houses and help work over there teaching these soldier boys here all about the dedly hun gas. This gas house is a building about 20 by 50 feet, and is fixed up with double sides and windows and thick doors like a refrigeritor, and inside there is some posin gas turned lose and the men have to go in there with gas mascs on and then after they get accustomed to wearing them they have to take them off and then go in there without anything on, I mean on their heads, and so that they get used to recognising the different smells of gases so that when they smell some on the battle front they will hurry up and put on there rubber mascs and thus keep from getting asiphixeated.

Some of this they do in what they call a tear gas that ain't particularly poisinis, but we have got other kinds that certainly is poisinis and they don't go in that kinds without there mascs being on good and tight.

Well, I have a lot to do around this gas house keeping everything in good shape and ready for the soldiers who are taking lessons. And this is a very responsible because every soldier in the whole camp has got to go through this gas chamber before he is going to be alowed to go to France, and is only part of the training that is being give the boys in this camp.

Of course I remember that you thought that newspaper guy that you danced wit out here at that party was some stuff, and it is all right for you to think that if you want to but all I can say is that if you knew as much about these birds of pray that are pecking and flapping there wings around the camp as I do, you would say, "But them in that gas chamber of yours and turn on the elorine gas full prescure and let 'em have it with both barrels."

But that is nether here or there and the thing I was most happy to tell you was that I will get into the city again Saturday and I would like to have about 800 dates with you all at once. And if you have anything you want to send here to camp then I can take it without no trouble of any kind to me.

Well Gertie old peachy, so long.

Bennie.

See Chance for Revenge

Thursday night.

Barney: I got about a half hour so I will slip along a word or two to you.

Well I sure got a great job helping over in the gas chamber and it certinly is a responsible. I have to carry around some big tanks of gas and some cases and watch everything and be a kind of a important asistant to the lutenant doctor who has got the whole thing in charge, but after while when I get to know a little more about this gas business maybe he will not always be in charge.

You see we are taking soldiers through the gas house pretty near all the time now Barney because it is the end of the gas course they are teaching out here. It takes a couple of weeks to go through the whole business and you learn how to do everything with your masc.

I guess I forgot to explain that these here gas mascs are nothing but helmits made of rubber with mika places for your eyes to see out of and they got a lot of elastic bands behind so that it fit tight over the front of your face and there is a spring that goes over your nose and then you take a rubber mouth pece in your teeth and brethe through it and the air comes up through a filter of chemecles that takes all the posin out of the air. The whole business comes in a brown case about as big as a flat 2 pound box of candy and you wear this thing fasted to your chest.

Soldiers get drilled in taking out there mascs and putting them on and they got to learn to do the whole thing in six seconds. Then they get some lectures and then the last is when they come over to my gas chamber and relly try there mascs on some real gas.

Well what I was going to tell was that this morning two or three of them gay young newspaper birds come flying around the gas house and they got talking to the fellow who has charge of it now, but may be won't have all his life, and one long bird said like he owned the place Well when you going to take the newspaper men through Lotenant. We want to write your little show up Lotenant, he said.

Come around anything, the Lotenant said, And we will give you some of the tear gas that wont hurt you. We would not take any chance of having you try the posin gas, he said.

Wed like the whole corse, one of these birds said bragging like he was not afrade.

No I guess you better just try the harmless tear gas, the Lotenant said. And them birds tried to tease him into letting them take everything so that they could write a lot of bull about how they had been through the horrors of war and a lot of bull like that but the Lotenant would not fall for it.

Come around in the morning and we will give you a shot of the tear gas, the Lotenant said and that will show you what it is and give you something to write about.

So them birds are coming around tomorrow and all I wish is that he would let me mix the gas and you can bet that I would give them somthing to think about for there is one of them gases here that makes a fellow sick a couple of hours after he takes it for a long time and I would not like nothing better than to shoot them birds full of that old dope.

Well Saturday I will be going to the city again and I guess I will let Gertie see me because the poor little girl is about broken hearted everything being as it is.

Our revoir, Bennie.

One Account Is Settled

Friday noon.

Barney: Well Barney I guess I slipped one over the newspaper profession that will just about square me up with them birds for life. You could not guess what I have done and I can tell you that it is about the richest that was ever hung on them birds in their whole life.

Well I will tell you. Along about ten o'clock four or five of these smart guys come up and started kidding me about when I was going to start being Company Adjutant. You remember me Barney when I acted like I didnt know any better and let some of the boys in my company pretend they was initiating me into being company adjutant when I knew all along that there wasnt any such office. Well this morning I only kidded back.

Where is the big noise around here, one of the guys asked me after while.

He aint come over here yet and I guess he is lecturing to some of the gas classes, I said. Youll have to waight I guess, I said.

Hell we cant spend all our life wating around here, one of them long birds said. Say cant you give us some of this gas and let us go. We are in an awful hurry and we cant spend all day wating, he said.

Well I aint allowed to give out no information or let any strangers in here when I by myself, I said.

Ah we'l fix that up with the Lute, one of the big boobs said. Come on take us in and give us a shot of this tear gas, he said. Or maybe you dont know enough to know tear gas from just water, he taunted me. Still a company adjutant should ought to know something after all, he kept on taunting.

So I just thought I would show them birds whether I didnt know that tear gas from water or not so I told them to wait wheil I got the gas ready and if they would take full responsibility for anything that might happen that I would try to accomidate them.

Well Barney all I can say is that they was well accomidated. They got their tear gas all right but while I was letting that out in the gas chamber I turned on some of the real posin gas and figured I just give em enough of a little shot of the real dope to make em know something about the terrers of real war. Thats as close to suffering as them birds would ever get to sufferin anyway.

Well they come in the chamber after the stuff had got well going and they danced around and breathed deep brethes and laughed and then there eyes got full of tears and they went out with their eyes smarting but feeling fine.

But Barney in about another hour they will commence to feel that real bad gas working and then there will be something doing. I guess them birds will leve me alone after this and not try to kid me about that Company Adjutant business ever again.

Will drop you a line soon how it come out.

The Joke Took

Late Friday night.

Barney: Oh boy it sure took.

Them reporters has been sick in all parts of this camp and if this aint one on them birds then I dont know one when I see it.

Barney they been stumbling all around, wonderin what in the world hit em and this afternoon a couple of em feeling a little better come up to me and wanted to know what in the world I put in the gas and I said Nothing why. Then they said some of the boys was feeling a little bad and I said Now aint that to bad and I hope it isnt nothing serius.

Well I gues everybody in camp will be laughing about this tomorrow for I am going to see that the word gets passed along so that the whole camp will be hep to them birds.

Oh you gas attack. Oh you newspaper birds,

Bennie.

But There Was a Kick to It

Saturday.

Barney: Any one who will run and tell when he gets a little joke hung on him is not much of a man is he Barney. Well that is the kind of a man these newspaper birds is anyway.

And because they are just such babies as that here I am going to stay instead of being in the city tonight and having a lot of fun. For them babies went to that Lotenant in charge of the gas and said I had give them some posin stuff and that they had just about died and had been sick all afternoon and that I ought to be cortmarshaled and everything like that. And this Lotenant he got sore at me and sent for me and then he told my Captain.

Can't you stay out of trouble just one week, Private Bennie, he said. I was going to forget about you shooting the Magor's dog and not make you serve the rest of that sentence out but when this thing comes up you will have to do that the rest of your full ten hours. And your leave to the city over New Year's will be cancelled, he said.

So here I am Barney and all I got to say is that I am sorry now that I did not give them a full dose of the real hard stuff when I had them in there and rid the world of such turrible birds.

I believe if I was you I would marry the widow and her four-year-old kid after all. You won't never have to deal with no newspaper birds anyway even if you ain't got no fresh young bride anyhow.

But I will get even with these birds yet and you see if I don't.

Bennie.

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The Prevention Of Cruelty To Railroads

As Discussed By 'Abe' And 'Mawruss'

By Montague Glass

"The railroads is right, Mawruss," Abe Potash said a few days after the Interstate Commerce Commission made its recommendation with regard to the railroads. "How would you and me like it if the Interestate Commerce Commission says we couldn't charge our customers no more as $32.50 for our style 6,144 when we can get as much as $28 for it from some suckers?"

"That's different proposition entirely, Abe," Morris Perlmutter declared. "If our customers don't like the way we treat them, Abe, they can go over to Klinger and Klein oder B. Ganz and find the same identical article which we carry, Abe; also all such discontented customers has got to do is to quote our prices and them murderers would only be too glad to undercut us from ten to twenty-five per cent. After you take a customer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and something happens where such a feller must Gott soll huten got to go to New Rochelle, which, so he asks the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad what is the best price they could make him net cash on a ticket for New Rochelle. What happens? It don't make no difference if they was to say forty-three cents or two dollars and forty-three cents, the customer must got to pay it, because even if he was to get so sore as to be willing to pay the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad five dollars for the self same ticket, y'understand, he wouldn't even have that much satisfaction, on account the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is the only concern dealing in tickets from the Grand Central Terminal to New Rochelle."

"But suppose the Interstate Commerce Commission says that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company must not charge more as thirty-five cents for the ticket when it costs the company thirty-six and a half cents to deliver the poor feller in New Rochelle?" Abe asked. "A railroad could easy get put out of business that way. And what with the war and everything, Mawruss, a railroad company don't have too easy time of it nowadays."

Morris waved his hand impatiently. "Honestly, Abe," he said, "the way you and some of the papers talk, you would think that a railroad company had lost its husband and would be perfectly satisfied if it could break even each week so as the family could live on what the two older boys, aged fourteen and sixteen, could bring in from selling papers."

"Well, even if I did think that way about a railroad, which I don't" Abe retorted; "that ain't no reason why the Interstate Commerce Commission should think that a railroad company is a crook which as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission's back is turned would pull a bottle of knockout drops from its pants pocket and sandbag the public for their last penny, y'understand."

"At that the Interstate Commerce Commission wouldn't be so far out of the way, Abe," Morris said, "because what's the difference if the public is going to get sandbagged, whether the knockout drops is in the pants pocket of the railroad company or of the crook which controls the railroad company? In fact, Abe, if anybody should ought to be called down by some of them conservative New York papers which has sort of made themselves Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Railroads, y'understand, it ain't the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the man which holds the controlling interest in the railroad. You might almost think that them controlling interest fellers called themselves railroad companies just to get the sympathy of the public because you know as well as I do, Abe, if Schmooel K. Vanderbilt would be running a railroad under the name of the New Jersey Western and Hackensack River Railroad Company, and the Interstate Commerce Commission was to issue an order that he couldn't market no more of them first refunding consolidated five per cent convertible bonds because he had already soaked the public with three times as many bonds as the entire railroad property was worth, y'understand, the public would say that Schmooel K. Vanderbilt should ought to go to jail for such a thing, and good for the Interstate Commerce Commission. But if Schmooel K. Vanderbilt keeps his name out of it an dall the public hears is that the Commerce Commission has refused to let the New Jersey Western and Hackensack River Railroad issue any more bonds, right away the people get a picture in their minds of the New Jersey Western and Hackensack River Railroad with the dark hair and a pale complexion, dressed in black and looking something like Mrs. de Saulles with just a suggestion of Maxine Elliott."

"Well, whether the public thinks of the railroads as being blondes or brunettes, Mawruss," Abe said; "something has got to be done to put them in shape so as they could anyhow carry soldiers and food."

"Then the Government should ought to take them over, Abe," Morris said; "because most of the fellers which has been in contorl of the railroads for the last forty years has had the idea that passengers and freight was only a side line for a railroad business and that the real big money was in floating bond issues and reorganisations, Abe."

"A railroad business must got to be financed the same like any other business, Mawruss," Abe protested.

"That's just the point, Abe," Morris said. "Any other business runs itself out of its earnings, y'understand, but with the average railroad, Abe, all the earnings goes to pay the interest on the bonds which was floated to provide the feller in control of the railroad at the time of their issue with terminal facilities on Fifth avenue, New York, or Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, and new sixty-horsepower rolling stock, including extra tires, but glass flower holder and solid silver vanity case. And you can take it from me, Abe, if the railroads of Germany would have been using up all their earnings for thirty years before this war started in paying commissions to bankers for floating bond issues to support the Kaiser and his family, y'understand, instead of a war there would have been a revolution. Furthermore, if the Kaiser could have got away with such a thing, Abe, instead of German soldiers being shifted by railroad from Poland to France in a few hours, they would have been walked the whole distance in a few months, because a government couldn't shift soldiers and ammunition in a hurry on double tracked railroads with up-to-date equipment if the money which ought to have paid for the double tracks and the up-to-date equipment has gone to buy some of the finest private residences in America and picture collections which is just as good as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, excepting nobody could look at them but a few railroad presidents and their friends."

"But if the Government takes over the railroads," Abe asked, "who is going to run 'em?"

"The same people what runs them before." Morris replied, "which if they would put into the job of moving soldiers and ammunitions the same ginger which they put into floating bonds, Abe, we wouldn't have no more trouble with the railroads."

"And they would do it, too." Abe prophesied; "because it's wonderful what a change the war has made in them Wall Street fellers. You take some of them boys which used to lay awake nights scheming how to get ahold of all the common stock by freezing out the common stockholders so that at the next meeting they could declare a stock dividend to every holder of record of the common stock, y'understand and they are now tossing around on their pillows every night at a salary of one dollar a year, planning how they can get their ex-confederates to loosen up for the Red Cross. And that's one of the good things about this war. Mawruss; it gives everybody a chance to let bygones be bygones."

"Sure, I know," Morris agreed. "We've got to all work together now the stingers and the stung—and for my part I don't begrudge a dollar them reorganisation sharks got from me just so long as they will give the country the benefit of their good judgment, because if those fellers couldn't fix up a scheme to get the better of our German competitors, Abe, nobody could."

"Well, it really don't matter whether you be grudge 'em what you gambled away in stocks oder not, Mawruss, because them fellers is going to be a big asset to us in the course of the next year or so," Abe said. "In fact, Mawruss, the way I figure it, there's been a whole lot of fellers which had been misfits and seconds in peace because they was designed and manufactured for war purposes. And the chances is that these reorganisation fellers was getting in bad because they were trying to use in the railroad business the ability which has made them such good Red Cross workers. Also I wouldn't be a bit surprised if you and me would have hollered some pretty raw language in firing a first class A number one aviator which was temporarily trying to hold down a peace job as shipping clerk in our place."

"The way that one which we hired it a few Winters ago used to ship all them lightweights on us to Cohen Brothers, Portland, instead of Cohen Brothers Jacksonville, and never got down till half past eight." Morris observed. "He must have been at the very least a Lieutenant-General in disguise."

"That's nothing," Abe said. "I seen it in the paper the other day a case where a feller which used to was a professional dancer in a cabaret yet, is now a major in the British Army and has got all kinds of medals also, which I bet yer when his poor father would meet him as he was going upstairs with shoes off at three a.m. and would give him one o' them what-is-going-to-become-of-you lectures, it oser occurred to either of them that the right answer was a major in the British Army."

"Well," Morris said, "if railroad reorganisers, shipping clerks and professional dancers could work their way up to be big *Machers* in this war, Abe, it makes you think that after all there must be some reason why there is such a feller as a realestater."

"Listen!" Abe said. "When it comes to making terms of peace, Mawruss, it don't make no difference if Germany is licked so hard that she wouldn't figure in the transaction no more as a bankrupt at a meeting of creditors, there is bound to be a whole lot of dickering as to which of the allies gets *what*, y'understand, and *there* is the place where our realestaters is going to come in."

"I bet yer!" Morris said, fervently.

"Because," Abe continued; "you take a realestater which he has got the patience to bring two fellers together in swapping three lots in Brownsville subject to a first mortgage of two thousand dollars, and a cold water flat on One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, subject to a first mortgage of ten thousand dollars, a second mortgage of three thousand dollars, a third mortgage of one thousand dollars and the taxes of 1895 to 1917 inclusive, y'understand, for a farm in Orange County, six shares of the Rhino Extension Gold and Silver Mining Company of the par value of fifty dollars each, and a 1912 model Stuss roadster, fully equipped with two oil cans complete understand me, and when it comes to settling which of Germany's African colonies should be given to France in exchange for her claims on the late German colony of Chu Chin Chow and six submarines captured jointly by English and French warships with the assistance of American destroyers, understand me, why that is the time when a New York realestater would be right in his element."

"Tell me, Abe," Morris asked, "just what kind of work would you give in this war to book canvassers and life insurance agents?"

"There's just one place that I can think of to put them fellers," Abe said, after a moment of consideration, "and that's the front line trenches."

Peasants Cultivate Land Recaptured From Germans

(This picturesque photograph shows an old peasant digging out barbed wire entanglements, which the enemy had sown in his field. Even under fire the French peasants have often continued to till their fields, and as the Germans are slowly but surely driven back by the Allied armies, the peasants move forward and restore the liberated soil to cultivation. It is nevertheless a heart-breaking task.

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Professor Reischauer's Book on Buddhism

By Dr. S. H. Wainright

Prof. A. K. Reischauer, of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, is the author of an important book on Buddhism, which is published by the Macmillan Company of New York, writes Dr. S. H. Wainright in The Japan Evangelist. The title of the book, "Studies in Japanese Buddhism," scarcely does justice to the contents of the volume. Dr. Reischauer has given us a comprehensive survey of the history of Buddhism in the course of the development of this religion eastward into China, Korea and Japan. He traces the stages in the early growth of Buddhism and discusses doctrinal aspects.

The central and main portion of the book will be found in the discussion under the headings "Developments of Buddhism in Japan," and "Outline of Main Doctrines of Japanese Buddhism." Preliminary to these sections, there is a rough sketch of the rise of Buddhism, its changed aspects and its spread through China. Following these main sections the author adds a chapter on Buddhism in Japan, its past, present and future influence.

There are some twenty pages of notes appended to the volume, besides a bibliography of Buddhist works in Japanese. The notes are really overflow material and are supplementary to rather than illustrative of the main discussion. The bibliography is divided into dictionaries, texts and commentaries, histories, bibliographies, essays and studies, lectures and comments. The books listed are recent writings on the Buddhist by Japanese authors. They represent the new and modern scholarship of Japan as applied to the study of this ancient religion.

Early History

In his account of the development of Buddhism in Japan, Dr. Reischauer speaks of the early conditions in this country when Buddhism found its way here by means of historic connections between Japan and Korea. This is followed by an account of the rise of the six Nara Sects: the Sanron, Jojitsu, Hosso, Kusha, Kegon and Ritsu. He then describes the rise of the "Kyoto Sects," the Tendai under Dengyo Daishi and Shingon under Kobo Daishi. This is followed by an account of the "Sects of the Great Awakening." By this title he refers to the Jodo, Zen, Shin and Nichiren Sects. These developments of Buddhism having been traced, next under three headings, Dr. Reischauer continues the discussion of the chapter. Under the first he speaks of the political strife and the religious decline in the Ashikaga period; under the second he describes religion in the Tokugawa period and under the third he writes of Buddhism in the Meiji era.

The above is a mere outline of the subject matter included under chapter three in which the author devotes himself to the study of developments of Buddhism in Japan. Selecting a single point for discussion out of many interesting aspects of this chapter, we are inclined to think that the foreign reader, not familiar with the conditions in Japan, will draw a false inference from Dr. Reischauer's account of the rise of the Kamakura Sects of Buddhism. He calls them "The sects of the great awakening." Was there really a great awakening occasioned by the rise of these sects? He remarks, "As out of decadent Catholicism sprang the great Protestant Reformation, so out of this prosperous and degenerate Heian Buddhism came the great religious awakening in Japan during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." (Page 102.) We question whether there was a great religious awakening in this period of Japanese history in the sense that there was a Protestant Reformation in Europe in the time of Luther. We feel that in speaking of a "generation of religious reformers," when referring to this period, the author has fallen into a use of terms which is liable to mislead. What took place at this time was the humanisation of Buddhism. It became more social, political, human and popular. But the student of history will seek in vain for any deep moral or spiritual reforms taking their rise at this time. It was the active element imparted to faith that characterised the change in the significance of faith occasioned by the teaching and work of Christ. It is precisely this element one will fail to find in the doctrine of salvation by faith taught by Shinran. Faith in the Christian sense brings one into such vital oneness with Christ as to affect a deep and abiding reform and as to lift one into a higher sphere of spiritual living. Any great moral contribution made to the history of Japan by Buddhism is difficult to discover apart from the inculcation of Confucianism by Buddhist teachers. Its beneficent influence took other forms.

Christian Point Of View

In the other main section of the volume Dr. Reischauer has invited his reader to look at Buddhism from the Christian point of view. That is to say he has taken the concepts around which we are in the habit of organising our ideas of fundamental things and asked us to look at Buddhism through these. He speaks of the Buddhist "Theory of Knowledge" and "World Views," of "The God idea of Buddhism," of "Man and His Condition," of "Salvation," and of "Things to Come." There is some convenience in looking at the subject from this point of view. It involves the disadvantage of changing the perspective somewhat. For example, it gives a prominence to "The God-idea," which really does not belong to it in Buddhism. Apart from its polytheism, there is a strange mixture of philosophy and religion in the Buddhist way of looking at things. If one will examine the summary of Buddhist teaching as given, for example, in the introduction to a standard work like that of the "Bukkyo Kakushu Koyo," he will be impressed with this fact. God is thought of in terms of philosophy as the ultimate Reality or Substance of the universe.

One of the most valuable portions of the volume is the author's discussion of the Buddhist theory of knowledge. Dr. Reischauer has done good service in his insistence that it is quite impossible "to make any headway in our understanding of Buddhism unless we ever bear in mind what the Buddhists mean by knowledge and truth." This is the least satisfactory aspect of Buddhism. Indeed the Buddhists have done much to destroy the sense of truth and reality in the minds of Asiatic peoples. The reader will find in this phase of Dr. Reischauer's discussion much of value to one who seeks a knowledge of the Buddhist religion.

Dr. Reischauer has not only made a solid contribution to the literature of religions produced by modern missions, but he has also written a book valuable to missionaries in their own study of one of the non-Christian religions of the world. "Studies in Japanese Buddhism" can confidently be placed in the hands of students of missions. We cannot find anywhere in its pages an unfair presentation of the Buddhism religion. The work is thoroughly scientific in its account of Buddhist history, teachings and influences. Yet the author has not abandoned his own point of view. The reader will find illuminating comments in different parts of the treatise in which the author criticises in a sympathetic manner the solutions proposed for life's problems by Buddhism. Dr. Reischauer has given to the public the fruits of a scholarly study of the Buddhist religion. It is gratifying to know that the valuable work done by Prof. Loyd is being carried on. "God buries his workmen but his work goes on."

In reading the "Studies in Japanese Buddhism," we have had the feeling experienced in reading some other volumes on non-Christian religions. We have felt a sense of disappointment in not finding notes showing the sources from which quotations are taken. There is no means of verifying the translations, because references are not given. Dr. Reischauer seems to have a clear understanding of Chinese Buddhist terminology. But some of his translations are likely to make the opposite impression. What significance can be gotten from the translation of Shin Shinnyo as "Spiritual True Likeness?" Would it be very intelligible to a Japanese reader if the English word "philosophy" were translated in the Japanese language as "love of wisdom?" No literal rendering of Shinnyo can convey to the reader its technical significance. It is the label for the blank existence which is left when all differences and particularities are smoothed away. Dr. Reischauer understands quite well the significance of the term, as may be seen in his general discussion. It is often not illuminating to translate the word ho (dharma) as law. We find this sentence in the chapter on the Buddhist World Views (p. 194): "In Buddhism the mind is made the source from which all laws (phenomena) come." "Phenomena" here would have been quite sufficient as a translation of ho. The term is often used in the sense of "things" or "phenomena." It would be an advantage if writers on Japanese religion would give references to the originals when they make translations. Such references may not be useful to the foreign reader, but they are of value to an increasing number here in the East.

Fund Of Material

The last remark leads us to express the feeling, we have, of the desirability of pursuing the studies of Buddhism into an investigation of original sources. Not only the canonical books, but other literature of the past produced in China and Japan, contains a wealth of material. It will require painstaking labor to gain such a mastery of technical terms used by Buddhists as will make effective a useful scholarship in this field of research. There is a temptation now to find, in the increasing number of writings produced by modern scholars among the Japanese, sources of information sufficient for the purposes of the foreign student of Buddhism. The type of literature is easier to read and understand and is very useful for reference. But foreign students of Buddhism should not leave to Japanese students the entire task of reading the original writings. It is a matter of regret that so few texts from Chinese and Japanese sources have been translated into English. There is scarcely any limit to the material available for translations of this kind. Buddhist technical terms are so numerous and have undergone such a variety of shades of meaning that one almost despairs of ever coming to understand their significance with any definiteness or precision. And yet one will be rewarded with better insight into what the Buddhists were thinking and writing, if he takes the trouble definitely to determine the significance of terms, so far as it lies in his power to do so.

The late Dr. Underwood of Korea and Dr. Reischauer of Japan, as lectureres on the Deems Foundation, were associated with a notable company of men. We have not read the lectures delivered by Dr. Underwood. But we are confident that everyone in Japan who reads Dr. Reischauer's book will find that he has done his part well. He has placed in our hands a book which we shall all find useful in our studies of the field in which our lot is cast.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

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The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

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The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

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The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1st, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15 03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.60
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	$ 12.00	T.P.R. Second Day	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15 08	17.39	20.20	5.00
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14 20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11		13.15	14.40	16 2	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.0	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11 37		13.42	15 07	16 47	18 47	21 15	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10. 6	12.36	14 11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45		13.50	15 15	16 55	18 55	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10 40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soccawu ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.30	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.45	12 02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kasking ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15 00	....	17.53	....	....
Changas ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6 50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changas ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant C...

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 16, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 105=Tls. 95.24	
@ 72.2=Mex. $131.90	
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.95	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars. 978 touch Tls. 266	
Bar Silver	43½d.
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1815
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3½d.=Tls. 4.66 each. @ 72.2=Mex. $6.45	
Peking Bar	Tls. —
Native Interest	.30

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42¾
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76¾
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3½
London	Demand	4/3¾
India	T.T.	294
Paris	T.T.	586
Paris	Demand	587
New York	T.T.	102¾
New York	Demand	103¼
Hongkong	T.T.	69
Japan	T.T.	50½
Batavia	T.T.	231¼

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/5½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/5¾d.
London	6 m/s Cdts.	4/6d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/6¼d.
Paris	4 m/s.	614
New York	4 m/s.	106¾d.

Customs House Exchange Rates For February

Hk. Tls.	4.21 @ 4/3½		£1
„	1 @ 581 =	Francs	6.47
„	1 —	Marks	—
„	0.88 @ 101¼	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 51	Yen	2.18
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.56
„	1 @ —	Roubles	—
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

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Rubber Outputs

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	37,500	35,000
Amherst	4,206	4,731
Anglo-Dutch	63,000	69,000
Anglo-Java	151,000	149,000
Ayer Tawah	27,129	26,265
Batu Anam	18,189	15,164
Bukit Toh Alang	16,410	19,479
Bute	17,158	21,694
Chempedak	12,300	11,700
Chemor	20,429	23,291
Cheng	20,574	18,885
Consolidated	55,985	52,679
Dominion	47,751	49,201
Gula Kalumpong	117,585	120,000
Shipped to London	128,931	81,760
Java Consolidated	70,000	63,000
Kamunting	23,545	26,109
Kapala	10,337	11,151
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	11,525	11,216
Kota Bahroe	40,967	43,159
Kroewoek	40,000	43,000
Langkat	63,691	68,683
Padang	28,500	26,250
Permata	—	5,916
Pengkalan	14,956	15,551
Repah	12,500	14,500
Samagaga	18,077	21,000
Semambu	11,848	13,133
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	38,107	40,763
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	13,747	14,800
Shanghai-Kelantan	11,300	15,819
Shanghai-Seremban	13,645	13,971
Shanghai-Pahang	14,380	16,185
Shanghai-Sumatra	55,620	58,750
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungkia	12,339	12,439
Sungei Duri	25,461	27,025
Taiping	—	—
Tanah Merah	34,800	34,500
Tebong	72,000	69,000
Ulobri	5,842	4,370
Ziangbe	70,000	64,000

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, February 16, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Telephones Tls. 76.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.80
S.M.C. 5½% debs. 1914 @ Tls. 80.00

Unofficial
Langkats Tls. 14.25
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.75
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.80
New Eng. Tls. 15.25
Chenga Tls. 2.10
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.00
Hongkong & Shanghai Banks $595.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, February 16, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Lane Crawford 6% debs. @ Tls. 85.00 cash
Bukits Tls. 2.40 cash

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Halphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Payz-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.
Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Peking	Rangoon
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York National, City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Peking	Singapore
Hankow	San Pedro de	Tientsin
Hongkong	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas, Venezuela	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nilhama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

行 銀 孚 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: *Tientsin*

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting of the members of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe on Wednesday, February 20th, at 5.30 p.m. Election of officers for Season 1918 and general business will be discussed. Members and others are invited.

16845

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

New Lists corrected up to the 1st January, 1918, are now ready and in progress of delivery. Subscribers wishing to obtain copies immediately, can do so by sending their old lists to the Office of the Company, 24A Kiangse Road, in exchange for a new one.

GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 8th February, 1918.

16838

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 269.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/3).

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of April, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 96 Locomotive Tyres. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, February 5, 1918.

16791

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang. Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16666

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

PROF. I. K. SETO

EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

FOR SALE. OIL HEATERS. Just arrived. Shipment of the well known "PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATTRS," write, phone or call—STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Specialty Section, 26 Szechuen Road. Tel. Central 257, Ext. 23.

16828

Anthracite Coal

The greatest heat producing coal in the market:

Unscreened .....$18.00 ton
Dust ..... 12.00 „
Lump ..... 23.00 „

Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: *"Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."*

P. HEATH & CO.,
5 Peking Road.

16646

NOTICE

The National Commercial Bank, Limited (formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Limited), will carry on business at its new office, 14 Peking Road (corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads), on and from the 15th February, 1918.

16762

Saint Patrick's Society of Shanghai

The Annual General Meeting of Members will be held in the Palace Hotel at 6 o'clock p.m., Thursday, 21st February, 1918.

All Irishmen are cordially invited to be present.

J. J. DUNNE,
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, 14th February, 1918.

16829

In The United States Consular Court For The District Of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess *Deceased.* — *NOTICE TO CREDITORS*

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Bertha S. Hess, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to V. E. Scott, Administrator of her estate, on or before July 26th, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,
Administrator,
No. 13 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16652

In The United States Consular Court For The District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of Beverly Tharrington Davis *Deceased.* — NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Beverly Tharrington Davis, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to R. H. Gregory, Administrator of his estate, on or before July 25, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

R. H. GREGORY,
Administrator,
22 Museum Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, January 23, 1918.

16651

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your House This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 3¾d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 4¾d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, Feb. 11:—
Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 5¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending Feb. 14:—

The Stock Exchange has been closed for the Chinese New Year Holidays from the 11th to the 14th inst. inclusive; business, therefore only took place on the 8th and 9th inst., on which days there was no special feature calling for comment.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, January 30 and 31.—Following were the prices realised at the Rubber Auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul.
Sheet	
Smoked Fine Ribbed.....	@ $94/89
Smoked Good Ribbed	„ 89/68
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 83
Smoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed....	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed...	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain.....	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain.....	„ Nil
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 95/90
Good Pale Thin	„ 92/79
Good Pale Blanket	„ Nil
Good Brown Blanket	„ 66/65
Fine Brown	„ 79/68
Good Brown	„ 71/58
Good Dark	„ 64/48
Barky	„ 53/29
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 61/39
Loose	„ 47/15
Sheet	
Cupwashing	„ 67/66

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 24,180 (about 1,439 tons).

Sold Pcls. 14,093 (about 838 tons).

Our auction opened yesterday morning with a fair demand for nearly all grades at prices ruling at the close of last week's auction. During the course of the sale, however, the interest gradually fell off, and the closing prices show an all round decline on the week.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet fetched yesterday morning between $94 and $92, and Fine Pale Crepe $95 and $94. In the afternoon Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet dropped to $92/90, whereas Fine Pale Crepe was slightly steadier at $94/93.

Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Good Pale Crepe were wanted, but in most cases the sellers' ideas did not coincide with the buyers' and consequently many lots were bought in.

Only one lot of Fine Plain Smoked Sheet was sold, and no lot of Unsmoked Sheet of either description changed hands at the auction.

Medium and lower Crepes were rather easier than last week, and show an average decline of $4-$5 on the week. A few lot of Scrap found buyers.

At the close of the auction this morning, the tendency was rather dull. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold from $92 to $89, and Fine Pale Crepe from $93 to $90, the average for the two grades being $90 and $91 respectively. A similar decline was experienced in all other grades.

Meyer and Measor.

COMPRADORE

WANTED, Compradore for an import and export firm. Must furnish cash security for Taels 10,000. Apply to: "Merchants."

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."

WIDLER & COMPANY

CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Born 1915—Still Existing.

TO LET

OFFICES

at

No. 45 Szechuen Road

Very reasonable charge

Apply 40 Szechuen Rd.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Tsao, Mchuria & Dairy.	Kobe maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day		21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.30
Hongkong and Canton ..	Kawachi maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan Ports..	Kamo maru	11.0	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Suwa maru	..	..	..	..	9.30	..
Japan & America via Moji ..	Kamo maru	..	..	..	..	a 2.3	11.30
Hongkong and Beyond..	Kawachi M.	..	..	..	..	11.0	10.30
Tomorrow							
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	7.0	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia(Express).	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.0
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton ..	Sulyang	21.0	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairy	Sakaki maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Tientsin..	Hsinming	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Tuesday, Feb. 19.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru		..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Feb. 20.							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.3
Europe via Suez	Via Pukow	21 00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji ..	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	A21.00	19.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21 00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan ports	Kumano maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.		..	1 .00	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, Feb. 22.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m	..	..	..	..	A20.00	19.30
Japan		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, Feb 23.							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 11.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 11 a.m.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Flag
Feb 8	Hongkong	Deucalion	7030	Br.	B. & S.	
Feb 4	Swatow	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Feb 15	Japan	Fushisi maru	1063	Jap.		
		Hwahjen	2567	Chi.	Confiscated	KND
Nov 4	Amoy	Hwahkun	2115	Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 19	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	Bi
Feb 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
Feb 9	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 15	Tsingtao	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Jan 31	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2017	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KND
Feb 4	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1636	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 13	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Feb 8	Hankow	Meian	417	m.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Jan 21	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	UsB
Feb	Japan	Paling maru	435	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Feb 15	Hongkong	Sulyang	23	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 13	Chinwangtao	Upolu	700	Br.	K.M.A.	
Feb 13	Hongkong	Yungchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
CNWF	Oct. 26	Curlss	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
YTPD W	Nov. 16	Curlse	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
Int. D	..	do	Warren	Am trp.	..	..	..	
BVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
9 p	..	do	Saga	Jap g-b	..	..	..	

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—Overcast weather during the greatest part of the day; rain and squalls in the evening and during the night at Shanghai. Northerly squalls along the coast. The barometers have considerably risen in China.

16.—Very cloudy weather. Barometer considerably above the average weather gradually clearing off after 8 a.m.

Saturday, February 16, 1918.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	774.60	776.26
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.50	30.56
Variation mm for 24h	†4.40	†5.11
Variation mm for 12h	†4.23	†3.03
Wind—Direction	N	NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	18	20
Wind—Miles	11.2	12.4
Temperature—Cen ...	2°4	1°4
Temperature—Fah ...	36.4	34.6
Humidity: co	87	78
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	2.9	0.2
Rainfall inches	0.11	0.01

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING

Tonight Tonight

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

"PURITY"

ALSO SHOWING

"Tientsin Flood Film"

PRICES, $1.50 and $1.00

AMUSEMENTS

The Famous Williamson Submarine Moving Picture

"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

The Marvel of Science Outdone by the Williamson Brothers will be Shown in this City

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

February

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

ERNEST AND GEORGE WILLIAMSON, ORIGINATORS AND SOLE PRODUCERS OF SUBMARINE PHOTO-DRAMAS.

"I NO FRAID SHA'KS" BULLER NATIVE DIVER FEATURED IN "THE SUBMARINE EYE". A THREE MINUTE MAN

YOU WILL SEE

Things you've never seen before! Long, green, slippery, slimy, ugly monsters of the deep!

Beautiful fairies which inhabit the hitherto unknown!

Coral Gardens which will amaze you with their exquisite beauty!

The most wonderful photographs in the world!

A real, big healthy shark at lunch!

Something that achieves the impossible!

A man and a giant shark in a death combat!

"Most wonderful thing yet accomplished in motion pictures."

THRILLING—FASCINATING WONDERFUL

THE MOST AMAZING PICTURE EVER SHOWN. EIGHT REELS OF FILMS AS NEVER BEFORE SHOWN TO THE MORTAL EYE

A SHARK CAPTURED WHILE PRODUCING "THE SUBMARINE EYE" COMPARE HIS ENORMOUS MOUTH WITH HANDS OF CAPTORS

TONIGHT

At the **Olympic Theatre**

HORACE GOLDIN

THE GREAT ILLUSIONIST

PRESENTING

A Series of New Sensational Spectacular Surprises

and

A Carnival of Conjuring Introducing the Old and New

also

BARBARA BABINGTON

England's Talented Comedienne, in Songs from her repertoire.

Prices: $2.00 and $1.00

MATINEE, Today 17th, at 3.15 p.m.

MATINEE PRICES

Dress Circle $1.00 & $0.50 — Stalls $0.70 & $0.40

ISIS THEATRE CORNER of JESSFIELD ROAD and NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

Newly-built on Modern Sanitary Principles. Spacious, Warm, Cosy Seats. | First-Class Performances, second to none in Shanghai. Most Reverential Prices.

In a Bachelor's Flat, Tempo and Tea Party in Full Swing.

An Enchanting Scene of "SUZANNE COMES TO STAY"

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

SHOWING

On Sunday — 17th February

THE CHARMING FEATURE IN 3 PARTS

"SUZANNE COMES TO STAY"

STARRING

The Celebrated Actress SUZANNE GRANDAIS

TONIGHT TONIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

In The Screaming Comedy In 2 Parts

" CHARLIE'S NIGHT IN THE SHOW "

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb 17	1.30	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 2	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 12	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 17	..	Seattle etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 30	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 17	1.00	Moji & Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	7.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 25	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 28	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 17	noon	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow	Fengtien	Br	B.&S.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 17	4.00	Ninapo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 19	D.L.	Honckong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
" 23		Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 24	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 17	A.M.	Chefoo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	7.00*	Dairy	Sarake maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 18	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	9.00*	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 22	7.30*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 25	..	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kohoku maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Mar 1	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 18	D.L.	Wuhu	Hwahkuei	Br.	B.&S.
" 18	M.N.	Kiangkwan etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
" 19	M.N.	do	Suiyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kiangshsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Feb 16	Ninapo	Taishun	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
" 16	Hongkong	Suwa maru		Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKB
" 16	Japan	Fushimi maru	6873	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 16	Cruise	Store Nordiske	586	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9p
" 16	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 16	Hankow	Luenyi	1783	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 16	Hankow	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 16	Japan	Kamo maru	8324	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 16	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.		
" 16	Japan	Kawachi maru	6168	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 16	Hankow etc	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	do	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B.&S.
" 16	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tsingtao	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.&S.
" 16	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 16	Kiungpo	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, February 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain M. Takeo, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, February 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Feb. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 17, at diylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday February 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Koniya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on February 22, at —— —— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Feb. 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield, and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yagtszepoo wharf on March 6, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Sunday, morning. For Freight or Pass- apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinming, Captain H. MacKenion, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on March 5, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ———— will be despatched on March 19. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 91.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Mar. 2	S.S. ECUADOR	Feb. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. *No Upper Berths.* Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"AFRICA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. ————	Mar. 18,	Mar. 19

For Hongkong

		arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Feb. 21,	Feb. 22

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Feb. 23,	Feb. 25

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen

"KEELUNG MARU"	(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai,	Mar. 3,	Mar. 4

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	(2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Mar. 5,	Mar. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918
All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.
Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-ounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	———	
IYO MARU	12,500	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Mar. 17
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Feb. 20
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Feb. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 26
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	March 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	March 5

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Feb. 21
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Feb. 28

FOR JAPAN

IYO MAMRU	12,500	Capt. S. Takano,	March 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. I. Inadzu,	Feb. 24

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	Mar. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 20
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	———	May 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	815	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2204	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1625	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1643	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100	
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 ¦ = train runs on Fridays only.

¦ 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

ARMIES IN THE WEST AWAIT SPRING ATTACK

Major Operations On British Front Impossible On Snow-bound Fields

FOE CLEARS BACK AREAS

Removal Of Civilian Population Taken As Prelude To Desperate Offensive

By Philip Gibbs

War Correspondents' Headquarters, January 6.—Back from leave to snowbound France! The luck of the men who had fourteen days' leave, covering Christmas and New Year's Day, is coming to an end with every boat which brings them back to France, back to the trenches, back to the mystery of another year of war which hides its secret for a while behind the snow.

It was a cold passage on yesterday's boat, and when the lights went out there came from a crowd of men sitting tightly packed on the lower deck a rasping chorus of hacking and coughing. They were not talkative, these soldiers, and sat humped over their packs rather silent except for that chorus of coughing. They seemed to be thinking back to the things they had done and seen in "Blighty," and forward to the things they would have to do in another year of war. It was like coming back to another world. Though there is less than two hours between one side and the other, it is another world, with a strange, separate, secret life of which nothing is known by the people who are not out here, although millions of words have been written about it, and the men go home and try to tell and cannot because it is so hard to begin at the beginning.

Opposing Armies Still Snowbound

France is still deep in snow, and the armies are snowbound and frostbound. Staff cars that went away from the port up the long, straight roads that lead toward the front shed long streams of light ahead of them which gleamed upon hummocks of snow piled high on the roadside and glistening like the sugar crystals that used to appear on English tea tables in the old days of peace and plenty. The gables of French cottages, covered with white ice, were like the witch's cottage in "Hansel und Gretel," and the woods were white as the pillars of a Gothic church, with snow frozen to their bare branches. Derelict cars lay up in the snow-drifts; a broken wagon was tilted in a ditch, and a group of soldiers gathered around a horse that had fallen on the slippery road. For mile long black columns of motor trucks lined the roadways with their drivers asleep inside, and into the silence of the frosty night there rang out the sharp cling of horses' hoofs as some transport wagons passed.

German Gunfire Is Fierce

It appears as if old Fritz, as the British call the enemy, was not doing very much for the moment. Like them, he is snow bound and ice bound, and there is not much activity on the roads behind his lines. His gunfire is still fierce at times, in sudden bursts of fury against Passchendaele and the back areas around the Ypres salient and near Havrincourt and the British defensive lines in the Cambrai sector and in many others of the old bad places where there has never been an absolute respite from shellfire for three years or more.

In the bright light over the snow-fields his planes come out to direct the fire of his guns against British batteries with high explosives and gas shells, and he has attempted several raids, as for example the one yesterday near Bullecourt, where after a sudden barrage his raiding parties jumped one of the British posts and then came under quick rifle fire which killed and wounded many of them, so that the snow was red with their blood outside the British wire entanglements.

All that is the old style of Winter warfare, which has no more than local significance and is just to keep the fires of war smoldering before they are stoked up again for the great furnace of battle. The British armies and the enemy's are waiting for the snow to melt. After that they will wait again a little while, I think, for the thaw to end and the wind to dry the mud and ooze and slime which will fill the trenches and upheave the roads and bog the guns. Then in Spring, the early Spring, before the first leaves are on the trees, the secret which now lies hidden behind the snow will be revealed and we shall know what new plans have been made by those German Generals who are listening to the pulse-beats of the world and of their own people, wondering what their next card shall be in this gamble with life and death.

Final German Offensive Forecast

Behind the lines they are clearing certain areas of civilian inhabitants to make room for troops. Word has been passed to their soldiers and comes to us through prisoners that a blow will be delivered against the Allies if their hopes of peace fail them. They count on settling with Russia, so that if there is no general peace they will be able to transfer all their weight against the western front. The menace of all that cannot be ignored, and it is possible that when the snows melt and the ground becomes hard again after the thaw the allied armies may be put on the defensive against a great concentration, of guns and men moving forward in massed attacks in a last desperate attempt to gain a decision at any cost.

That is not a bright thought at the beginning of a new year of war, for there will be great slaughter then in the fields of France; but it is my opinion that before that has a chance of happening the enemy will make a desperate bid for peace, because Germany knows the strength of the allied defense and, with utter and permanent ruin to her race, cannot pour out that river of blood which will flow from her last reserves of manhood in the Spring, if she decides upon that last assault.

PIRATE: THE GAME FOR QUICK ACTION

Figures Show It Takes Half The Time Needed For A Rubber At Bridge

By An Expert

New York, Dec. 30.—The good work for the Red Cross is still going ahead full speed among the card players. President M. S. Guiterman of the New York Bridge Whist Club writes to The Sun that the club has voted $1,500 for various war relief funds. The Players Club tackled Milton Work's duplicate deals last week and raised a handsome sum for the Red Cross. From the West reports are coming in of large amounts derived from big bridge games at which special entrance fees are charged. Card players are too old for the draft, but they are liberal subscribers to everything that will help win the war.

So many persons have written to ask where they could obtain copies of the table of scoring values of pirate, that a full table has been prepared. This is arranged on a slightly different plan from that followed by Mr. Bement, of Boston.

Instead of keeping each suit in a separate group the following table groups the values for each number of tricks won, the results being figured for game going hands only. There is also a column provided for the possibility of the winners of a game having simple honors against them, as it is by no means impossible to go game with no honors but the ace and king of the trump suit.

Pirate Bridge

FOUR TRICKS

Hon:	0	3	4	5	8	9	10
H.	82	98	114	122	146	154	162
S.	86	104	122	131	158	167	176
N-T	90	120	130	–	–	–	190

FIVE TRICKS

Hon:	0	3	4	5	8	9	10
H.	80	92	104	110	128	134	140
C.	85	99	113	120	141	148	155
D.	90	106	122	130	154	162	170
S.	95	113	131	140	167	176	185
N-T	100	130	140	–	–	–	200

SIX TRICKS

Hon:	0	3	4	5	8	9	10
H.	148	164	180	188	212	220	228
C.	136	148	160	166	184	190	196
D.	142	156	170	177	198	205	212
S.	154	172	190	199	226	235	244
N-T	160	190	200	–	–	–	260

SEVEN TRICKS

Hon:	0	3	4	5	8	9	10
H.	206	222	238	246	270	278	286
C.	192	204	216	222	240	246	252
D.	199	213	227	234	255	262	269
S.	213	231	249	258	285	294	303
N-T	220	250	260	–	–	–	320

(These are Game-going Bids Only.)

The object of the table is to enable the person keeping the score to put down the entire amount in one item, below the line for the bidder, above for his acceptor. This has always been done in games like Boston and Five Hundred. It avoids the delay and the liability to mistakes that arise from having to count so many tricks at so much, so many honors, so much more for game and perhaps a slam and so on.

It was noted by me some weeks ago that one of the objections made to pirate by auction players was that it took too long to get results; that auction players liked to be through with the bidding as quickly as possible, no matter what kind of job they made of it, and to play the hand and settle the winning or losing of the rubber.

Since that was published a number of facts have come to hand from various sources which go to prove that pirate is twice as quick a game as auction and that if what players want is to reach a decision as to the winners of the rubber in the shortest time they are in the wrong pew if they stop at auction.

The shortest time so far recorded is 17 rubbers in 4 hours, at the Somerset Club, in Boston. The longest is 9 rubbers in 3 hours. In between are all kinds of figures, 13 in 3½ hours, 10 in 3 hours, 14 in 4 hours and so on. The average seems to be about 18 minutes to the rubber. The slowest heard from, 9 in 3 hours, averages 20.

Auction has been repeatedly timed as averaging 7 minutes to the deal. This makes no allowace for the time between rubbers, which is consumed in cutting out for partners and choosing seats.

If we take the figures, which show that it took 5,173 deals to finish 1,000 rubbers, and multiply this as a fraction by 7 minutes we get a little over 36 minutes to the rubber at auction, which is just twice as long as at pirate.

Those who like quick action and are often afraid to cut into a rubber at auction for fear of missing their train or dinner may find these figures interesting. A rubber at pirate that would last half an hour would be remarkable. Rubbers that last an hour at auction are not at all uncommon. They had one at the Knickerbocker last winter that lasted 1 hour and 52 minutes. Its value was 106 points at the finish.

One of the objections frequently pointed out is that the poor player is rarely accepted. The reason seems to be that his bids are so bad that the others are afraid of him and stand from under after one or two doses. At auction there is no escape and he can compel his partner to see him overbid his hand at least two tricks and then throw one or two more away in the play.

The remedy for this would seem to be very simple. The free bids are precisely the same in both games. Why not learn them? They are purely mechanical. Any person of ordinary intelligence should learn them in two or three hours with a good teacher.

But it does not always follow that because a poor player is not freely accepted he must be a loser at the game. If he holds the cards he can always accept, and if he is not accepted when he bids he can make it hot for those who play the hand against him. It is an easy matter at pirate to win rubber after rubber without once having the final bid accepted.

It took four years for auction to replace bridge, and the reason always assigned by those who would not try auction was that it placed the player so much at the mercy of his partner. That this objection to the game still remains in force today must be obvious to any person who has cut a skyrocket for a rubber or two. One would think that when they can play a game in which this objection is entirely removed they might try it for a space.

One of the real objections to pirate, pointed out by a correspondent in Chicago, is that it is a merciless exposer of bad bidding, and as a result it takes all the conceit out of persons who have been in the habit of boasting about their ability in that line. One cannot bring off any hoorah bids at pirate. The player who accepts a no trumper without a sure trick in his hand is promptly overcalled by some one on the left who bids a trick more. At auction the player who bids two tricks more than his hand is worth gets away with it every time, but his partner has to share his losses.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places	2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)	1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00 11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00 11.00
Courier	
Chowpu	6.30 11.00
Foot Boat.	
Chwansha	6.45 11.00
Cycle Rider	
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00 10.00 2.00 4.00 6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00 11.00 2.00 4.00
Sundays only	1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50 7.00 10.10 11.45 2.10 5.00 6.30
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow	3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 11.00 5.00
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00
Huchow, Nanzin and	

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on February 5, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	15-25
Pomfret	„	20-25
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	„	60-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	„	35-40
Partridge	„	40-50
Pheasant	„	50-60
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	14-16
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Pigeons	„	10-12
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	12-15
Pineapples	„	none
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	„	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	„	20-24
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	„	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb	3-4
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$6.00
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.85
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	„	$2.05
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

Chief Inspector.

E. KILNER.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Kamakura Maru		Dec. 18
Kanagawa Maru		Jan. 12
Mishima Maru		Jan. 21
Monmouthshire		Jan. 30
For Liverpool		
Talthybius		Jan. 24
Tamba Maru		Dec. 29
For New York		
Matoppo		Dec. 1
For San Francisco		
Adeline Smith		Jan. 31
Shinyo Maru		Feb. 12
Siberia Maru		Jan. 7
Tenyo Maru		Jan. 28
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru		Dec. 29
Javary		Jan. 2
Mexico Maru		Dec. 21
For Seattle		
Grayson		Nov. 16

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$590 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 710 B.
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd	Tls. 20 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	112s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 27 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 132 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 80
New Eng. Works	Tls. 15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 94½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 73
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9½ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 90
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
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"No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$91 per picul equivalent to 1s. 10½d. in London. No. 1 Crepe—$92 per picul equivalent to 1s. 11d. in London. Demand is good, tendency steady; offered 774 tons, sold 460 tons."

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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

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The plan for subscription for all the eight concerts will be open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday, February 20th, and will close on March 12th, after which date the plans will be open also for each single concert.

The prices for single concert will be as usual: $3, $2 and $1.00

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Any further information regarding the concerts will be given on applying at the above address.

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TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

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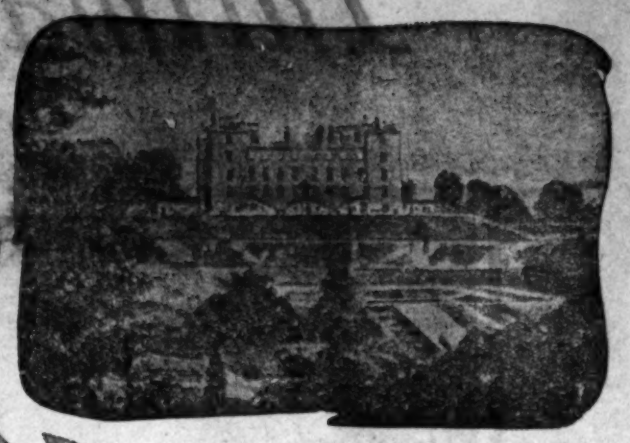
Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

The Present Marquis of Queensberry, Who Kept Up the Family Record for Marrying "Beneath Him," and Now Sees His Castle Lost Forever.

How a Chorus Girl Cost the Marquis of Queensberry His Family Castle



Drumlanrigg Castle, the Great Ancestral Home of the Queensberrys That Belonged to the Family for Two Hundred Years and Has Been Lost to Them for a Hundred Years Because of Their Romantic and Improvident Marriages

The Last Too Faithful Observance of the "Queensberry Rules of Marriage" That Takes Away from a Famous Family Forever All Hope of Getting Back Their Stately Ancestral Home

Pretty Miss Irene Richards, Who Recently Played "the Statue of Liberty" in London's Gaiety Theatre, Is Now Lady Drumlanrigg and Will Be Marchioness of Queensberry.

THE nimble sky-tilting foot of a pretty Gaiety girl, merrily straying across the footlights of a London theatre, has literally kicked the most romantic castle in Scotland out of the hands of the adventurous Marquis of Queensberry, known around the world as the most bizarre of the peers of the British realm.

For an even hundred years the lords of Queensberry have waited to regain the ancient Drumlanrigg Castle, with its beautiful terraced gardens, set in the midst of an immense country estate. The castle was lost to them by a notorious ancestor, who gave his heart and his purse to every flirting maiden who passed his window in Piccadilly.

The Duke of Buccleuch, into whose hands the castle fell, when this noble old roue was compelled to surrender it, made a provision that if some future Marquis of Queensberry should, within a hundred years, make a satisfactory marriage and retrieve the Queensberry pride and fortunes, the castle might be returned to them. But just as one of the Marquises of Queensberry gave the prize ring its famous "Marquis of Queensberry rules for pugilism" which the sporting world considers its highest authority, so the Queesberry's themselves long ago adopted for their own guidance what have come to be known as the "Queensberry Rules of Marriage" and these rules have always set a pretty face above a musty old castle. So faithfully have the Marquises of Queensberry observed their own rules for loving and marriage, that now, with the hundred years gone by, they have lost their castle forever.

Just as it seemed that the present Marquis would see his plans to recover the family estate come to fruition in the marriage that has been prescribed in vain for a hundred years, the Marquis's son lost his heart to the Gaiety girl, daughter of a baker, snapped his fingers at his father and the old castle, and made her his Viscountess. Thus the chorus girl has written the final chapter in what might be called the "history of the costly Queensberry romances."

The chorus girl was the vivacious Irene Richards, first in the line of singing and dancing girls who have made the Gaiety Theatre in London the Mecca of all young officers home on leave from the trenches.

The Viscount Drumlanrigg is a lieutenant in the famous Black Watch Regiment. Every Queensberry has passed along to his son or his nephew the job of winning back the family castle by marrying according to the provision laid down by the old Duke of Buccleuch. The present marquis followed his family tradition by preferring a pretty face to the castle and looked to his son, the Viscount, to wed an heiress.

The young Viscount was sent to America early in his youth that he might become acquainted here, while completing his education at Boston, with young American daughters of the rich. In England he was sent for long visits wherever his father thought a future heiress might be lurking.

Obediently the young Viscount paid his court on bended knee before the fairest of England's debutantes. Then the war came and the debutantes all promised to "think it over" while the Viscount went to war to show what sort of a soldier he could be.

The Viscount came back with a medal and a wound, and a promotion for "gallantry under fire." He could almost have taken his pick of the richest debutantes, and thus restored to his father and his family the Castle of Drumlanrigg. So, too, could he take the pick of the pretty girls in the Gaiety chorus, and he did. He choose the prettiest one, with true Queensberry discrimination. While the mammas of noble heiresses pouted, and his disappointed father stormed, and the piqued heiresses fretted, the Viscount took his Gaiety girl, the baker's daughter, to St. Mark's, Regent's Park, and made her a future marchioness and surrendered forever the Queensberry chance of regain their castle.

Young Viscount Drumlanrigg, Heir to the Marquis of Queensberry, Who Has Given Up the Last Chance of Regaining the Family Castle by Marrying a "Gaiety Girl."

It was just a century ago the castle and estates of the Queensberry family passed out of their hands into the custodianship of the Duke of Buccleuch, who was a relative, and who took it away from the then Duke of Queensberry, the "Old Q." of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," who spent his time and money flirting from his town house window. "Old Q." had so heavily mortgaged his estates he could no longer even pay the interest on his borrowings.

The disposition of the Queensberry titles and estates has been amazingly complicated. "Old Q.'s" dukedom of Queensberry, together with Drumlanrigg Castle passed to the Duke of Buccleuch, who does not use it —but his Marquisate of Queensberry went to a nearer relative. Therefore the world has only heard of a "Marquis of Queensberry" since that time.

The Duke of Buccleuch, shocked at the conduct of his scandalous relative, declared that the castle should never return to a Marquis of Queensberry until one of them should fall in love with the daughter of a nobleman with sufficient dower not only to lift the castle's mortgages, but repair, by her own noble birth, the broken pride of the Queensberry line. For a hundred years, he stipulated, the Dukes of Buccleuch must hold the castle for the Queensberrys, ready to restore it to them whenever one of their descendants should obey his mandates. If at the end of a hundred years, he provided, no Queensberry had married satisfactorily, the castle should then become the property forever of his own descendants.

The next Marquis of Queensberry died without sons, and his successor fell in love with the daughter of a poor village vicar. While the vicar waited for him one evening in anger at the gate of the parsonage, the young peer helped his sweetheart out of the back door and eloped with her. The vicar's daughter became so repentant, in after years, that she retired into a convent.

The descendant of this marriage confidently announced, when he reached his majority, that he would marry according to the requirements of his rank and regain his castle.

He did marry a young woman of high social position, but before he could obtain the castle she divorced him.

Then he became enamored of a priestess of Buddhism and made her his marchioness, simultaneously announcing his own conversion to Buddha. For this apostasy he was excluded from the House of Lords. He was the author, later in his life, of the "Marquis of Queensberry Prize Ring Rules," adopted by prize fighters.

Then came the present marquis, who, like "Old Q.," gained notoriety in Piccadilly—but not by flirtations. He aspired to become a promoter of boxing and participated in many boxing matches with common prize-fighters in this historic neighborhood. Then he came to America, where he was the hero of many odd adventures, ranging from gold mining to sheep squatting. He was frequently reported as being engaged to wealthy young American heiresses, but eventually married the daughter of a poor English clergyman.

The Dukes of Buccleuch laid down their rules for the restoration of the Castle of Drumlanrigg to the Queensberry line in 1817, allowing the lords of Queensberry a hundred years to make a satisfactory matrimonial alliance.

Now, with the marriage of the young Lord Drumlanrigg to the Gaiety girl, the castle must revert permanently to the Buccleuch dukes, and the young lord and his descendants can inherit only the titles that go with the marquisate.

True to the example set by their elder brothers, nearly all the male members of the Queensberry family, since the castle was lost to them, have figured in romances in which love has figured more conspicuously than dowers. Lord Sholto Douglas, a brother of the present marquis and uncle of young Lord Drumlanrigg, also married an actress, the beautiful Loretta Mooney, of California. Another brother, also a Lord Douglas, died under mysterious circumstances on the very eve of his wedding to the beautiful young daughter of a London merchant. He was killed by a bullet from his own revolver. Scotland Yard announced, after a long investigation, that his death was "accidental."

When she becomes the Marchioness of Queensberry, the chorus girl who now is Lady Drumlanrigg will acquire one of the proudest titles in the English nobility, her husband's ancestry reaching back in direct lineage to the Douglases of Scotland's border wars. The collateral ancestor of the Queensberry family was the Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate but recognized son of the Stuart king, Charles the Second. Though she will never be mistress of the castle, she will rank above any other girl of the theatre who has married a title in recent years.

Intimate Dresses By Lady Duff Gordon

The Brand New Bedroom Muff, the Fur Boudoir Blanket and the Latest Pajamas from Old China

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

The Boudoir Blanket, Lined with Ermine, Is a Preventive of Colds and Grippe Before and After the Bath and During Dressing. It Is Invaluable for a Mid-Toilette Call to the Telephone

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

NO heart but warms at manifestation of gratitude. Mine has been warmed with unusual frequency this Winter by the expressions of gratitude for my invention, the bedroom muff. As practical as bed slippers, the bedroom muff has been needed even more during the mid-Winter that taxed the endurance of the bravest. To war has been added the horror of blizzards. As the temperature has gone down the amount of coal has diminished in the same ratio. "What shall I do to be warm?" was the general cry.

Demand creates supply. I created the bedroom muff. While designing it for comfort, it grew beneath my pencil and the hands of my workers to a thing of beauty.

While outside muffs were growing smaller, the inside muffs grew larger. The boudoir muff is larger than the street muff ever dared to be. The evidence in the largest picture on this page is that a boudoir muff may be half as large as its owner. But while the photographed presentment gives the appearance of bulk, the muff itself gives the impression of light and airy quality. It is a thing of chiffon and lace, of silk lining and eiderdown interlining. The bands of fur about it are narrow. The flowers that adorn it but emphasize its lightness.

The muff is not merely a thing of beauty. Else the expressions of gratitude would not have been so frequent and fervent. They have been of actual use. In the necessarily cool rooms during the coal famine the muffs kept the owners' hands warm. Many a beauty slept with her hands thrust into her boudoir muff. Beauty experts thanked me for my co-operation. For cold hands become ugly hands.

Another innovation to meet the exigencies of mid-Winter—meet them beautifully—is the blanket of ermine or feathers. The photograph here reproduced demonstrates the utility of the exotic blanket. It protects the wearers from unseasonable draughts. She uses it before and after the bath and while dressing. Perhaps she is called to the telephone when her toilette is in its middle stage. The toilet blanket is a preventive of colds and grippe while she is answering the insistent telephone—insistent and exasperating. Why do our friends always telephone us while we are dressing or at breakfast?

The intimate attire requires as careful study and adaptation to occasion and to personality as public apparel. A woman's elegance may be judged by her inner rather than her outer attire. When a little mountain girl of your country received a gift of the first dainty lingerie she had ever seen she was asked why she was so happy because of the trifling gift. "No one knows you have 'em," said another mountain girl. "But I know I have 'em," was the exultant answer. That was the expression of innate elegance. The woman of native good taste is every whit as careful of her intimate as of her publicly worn garments.

The three examples I show you to-day prove how daintily and how satisfactorily a woman may array herself for her own eyes. The pretty possessor of the boudoir muff wears a loose silk coat over her lace-trimmed slip. The happy owner of the boudoir blanket is exquisitely dainty, as you see, from Spanish crown to toe tip.

The third figure is at ease and attractive in the borrowed beauty of the Orient. The wide, loose, Chinese trousers and the wide, loose, Chinese coat are beautiful as well as comfortable, elegant as well as easy.

For intimate dresses crepe de chine is desirable, not merely for its beauty but for its durability. Chiffon is of perishable beauty. Silk has beauty and the wearing quality.

The Chinese Night Costume Is Easy as Well as Elegant

The Boudoir Muff, an Invention of "Lucile's," Was of Extreme Utility During the Early Winter Blizzards and Coal Famine

Satin Reappears Prominently In Mid Season Hats

New York, December 30.—When willow catkins make their first appearance on the street look out for the first of the new millinery. The two come together. To be sure, winter has just got into its stride, but there is nothing so heartening when face to face with an apparently unending prospect of snow and ice as the first glimpse of a pussy willow wand and a smart satin hat. Both declare that spring will come some time and that there is a spring and even a summer somewhere to be found in a cold and weary world.

In a material sense, the between seasons hat is one of the boons of life. It is a necessity for the fortunate woman going South for the rest of the winter, a discreet purchase for the woman who needs a new hat and wants to buy one which she can wear through the early spring and a joyous indulgence to the woman who just wants a new hat.

Satin of a heavy, softly lustrous quality in black, African brown and navy blue has been largely used for the chic and good looking midseason hats which are now on display.

Shapes are not new; originality will no doubt develop in the full blown spring output, but the smartest and most becoming of the winter shapes have been reused in sufficient variety to suit every face.

There is the same dependence on cleverness and individuality of line, distinctive trimming being merely an accessory, though an important one, to the completeness of the hat.

Velvets, felts and beavers had become so scarce that even in the winter millinery output duvetyn was much used to fill up the breach, and now the reappearance of satin hats with a prospect of straw in the not far distant future must be hailed with joy by the much harassed designers.

There are shown a number of versions of the becoming large flat shape with the high, straight but soft crown. One black satin hat of this shape is crossed all over its surface by lines of light colored machine stitching in two inch blocks, while around its crown are soldierly cords of large black chenille knotted at the side.

A number of the satin hats show lines of machine stitching, and there are still others that are charmingly quilted by hand either on the brim or around the top of the crown.

As ever, the all black hat leads in smartness. Of two remarkably chic black satin toques one has a high straight brim, on either side of which upstands a spray of goura. The other has its soft crown covered with curious snaillike ornaments in black satin cord, which completely covers a large headed pin stuck through the crown.

Another black satin toque bears a large silver figure cut from black brocade and applied to the soft turned up brim, while a clever little black satin coachman's cap has the flap fastened across the visor with a green jade buckle.

Flowery wreaths endeavor in a few of the models to lighten the severity of dark satin and stark outline, but they do not combine successfully except in certain instances, such as an absurd little black satin four cornered beret, topped by its black ball, and a taupe satin soldier's helmet. Both of these are encircled by wreaths of small, softly colored flowers.

Wings, coque feathers and small feather ornaments are occasionally seen as trimming but none of these trimmings, including the various forms of ostrich plumage is permitted to obscure the characteristic shape of the hat.

Ostrich is among the smartest of trimmings, either in the shape of a soft, wide, half curled feather, twisted around the crown of a broad brimmed hat, or in standing fringes, or ropes of long feather strands tied loosely about a hat crown.

Brown or black hats with satin crown and with brims altogether or partly of tulle are extremely good and so becoming that it is a wonder any woman can resist them.

A color scheme to be grateful for is shown in a softly draped broad brown satin hat with a tulle edged rim and a glorious flame and yellow paradise plume, sweeping from one side of the crown.

A small hat with a navy blue satin crown encloses in its flaring, turned up blue tulle brim a wreath of deep rose colored flowers.

Figures cut from light colored felt in silhouette fashion are applied to some of the dark satin hats and there are clusters of curious little colored felt flowers used with stems and leaves of crocheted green wool.

There are black satin hats embroidered with wool or with chenille in bright colors and dull gold or silver thread is used sparingly, in one case to edge the two long sharp points which cross directly in the front of a small black satin toque.

One quite fascinating trimming is applied to a little blue satin hat. It is a broad band of bradid narrow velvet ribbons in blue, white, gray and yellow.

There are a few crepe de chine hats shown. One in a rather bright blue has its crown encircled loosely by a beautiful silver brocaded velvet ribbon, tied in a bow at the side.

An immensely smart turban is fashioned entirely of broad brown faille ribbon. The ribbon is laid in upstanding points to form the brim and has a brown straw motif fastened across the front.

There are some very good satin models which have striking velvet trimmings, one curious small casque shape in brown satin supporting enormous high puffs of brown velvet.

The newness of one hat will be unquestioned when it is said that its high crown and rather poke shaped brim are covered with black taffeta. The brim is faced with rose straw, around the crown is tied a narrow black taffeta ribbon, hanging in long ends at the back and just below, resting on the brim, is a bizarre wreath of futuristic straw flowers in bright colors.

Another black taffeta hat has a long cluster of orange-yellow fruit fastened across the front of the crown, which is tied round with a bright blue velvet ribbon.

There are a few modest hats shown, with Milan straw crown and satin brims and a certain amount of use is made of a curious mossy straw.

This is seen in small shapes in a rather bright rose of blue, sometimes faced with fine black straw and finished with a little ornament.

Questions And Answers

(*New York Sun*)

An English visitor propounded a question to me today that had me stumped. It was, "Why Newport News?" the well known port in Virginia, the point being wherefore "News"?

One bold American among us suggested as a possibility that "News" related to the reporting of ships from that port, but that was not accepted as satisfying.

I felt quite confident that among my books of reference at home I could discover the reason, but I have searched and, as I say, I am stumped.

JOHN WORTHY.

It used to be Newport-Newce, and was then accepted as derived from the joining of the names of Capt. Newport (who commanded the first vessel that conveyed English emigrants to Virginia) and Sir William Newce, who, at the time George Sandys was appointed treasurer of the colony, received the appointment of Marshal of Virginia.

Did we declare war between ourselves and Germany on April 5 or April 6, 1917? J. T.

On April 6, 1917.

If there is any agency sending a list of names to the different camps in order that the boys who have no near relatives may have the same share of knitting and smokes as those that have kin I should like to send my name. B. B.

You should send your name and address and communicate your offer to the Patriotic Service League, 509 Fifth avenue, New York.

Did President Lincoln exempt clergymen from the operation of the draft during the civil war? What were the exemptions under the law? O. E. S.

No. He had not power to do so. The act of March 3, 1863, did not lodge selective power in the hands of the President, as does our present selective service law.

It provided for the enrolment of all ablebodied males between the ages of 20 and 45. All these were liable to military duty, except:

The physically unfit.
The mentally unfit.
The Vice-President of the United States.
Federal Judges.
Heads of executive departments of the Government.
Governors of States.
Only son of a widow dependent on his labor for support.
Only son of an aged or infirm parent or parents dependent on his labor for support.
Only brother of children under 12 having neither father nor mother and dependent on his labor for support.
The father of motherless children under 12 dependent on his labor for support.
Where there were two or more sons of aged or infirm parents the father or, if he was dead, the mother might elect which son should be exempt.
Where there were a father and sons and two of them were non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates in the army the rest, not exceeding two, were exempt.

"And no person but such as herein excepted shall be exempt, provided" that no convicted felon might be enrolled.

In these days of food conservation I thought it might not be out of place to ask you to print an old time favorite of which I can quote but one line: "We don't give bread with one fishball." I have been unable to find the poem and wish it very much. A. B. B. S.

There was a man went round the town,
To hunt a supper up and down;

For he had been right far away,
And nothing had to eat all day.

He feels his cash to count his pence,
And all he had was just 6 cents.

"Wretch that I am, it happens meet,
Why did I leave my Kirkland street!

"None but a fool a wife forsakes,
Who raspberry jam and waffles makes.

"If I were now safe out of town,
I'd give my bran new dressing gown,

"But yet I'll make a start and try
To see what my 6 cents will buy."

He finds at last a right cheap place,
And stealeth in with bashful face.

The bill of fare he runneth through
To see what his 6 cents will do.

The cheapest of the viands all
Was 12½ for two fishball.

The waiter he to him doth call
And whispers softly, "One fishball."

The waiter roars it through the hall,
The guests they start at "One fishball."

The waiter brings one fishball on,
The guest he looks abashed down.

The scantiness of the fare he sees;
"A piece of bread, now, if you please."

The waiter roars it through the hall,

"WE DON'T GIVE BREAD WITH ONE FISHBALL!"

Then, whoso orders one fishball
Must get bread first or not at all.

And who would two with fixin's eat
Should get some friend to stand a treat.

"The Lay of the One Fishball" is from "Il Pesceballo, an Opera in One Act, Italian Words by Francis James Childs, English Version by James Russell Lowell," performed in 1862 at Cambridge, Mass. The song was suggested by a local ballad written not many years before by Childs's classmate and friend, George Martin Lane, professor of Latin at Harvard.

Is Gen. Pershing a West Point graduate? Please give a list of some of the most distinguished military men who have been graduated from the United States Military Academy. TOURIST.

Gen. Pershing is a West Pointer, class of 1886. He was born in 1860.

The roll of military men of distinction who were graduates of West Point includes George A. Custer, U. S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, John B. Hood, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston, P. G. T. Beauregard, Irvin McDowell, George B. McClellan, James Longstreet, J. E. B. Stuart, William T. Sherman, Philip Henry Sheridan, Richard S. Ewell, Jubal A. Early, John M. Schofield and George H. Thomas. Perhaps the best thing to do is to refer you to "The Centennial of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., 1802-1902," published in 1904 by the Government Printing Office, Washington, in two volumes.

GERMAN DREAD IS REVEALED IN LETTERS

Letters taken from German prisoners captured by the French have begun to speak with surprising and ever increasing frequency of the "fourth Winter." The great bulk of these letters are written by soldiers at the front to their families in Germany and are captured on the prisoners before the latter have occasion to mail them. Others are letters received by soldiers at the front from comrades at some other point.

All show an ever decreasing morale with an ever increasing depression at the prospect of another Winter in the trenches.

A few of these letters, selected at random, but reflecting generally the depression, discouragement and disgust of them all are as follows:

"———, August, 1917.

"* * * Already the fourth Winter will soon commence and it is yet too soon even to dream of peace. If the harvest is ruined Germany is half lost and that is already half the case. But that makes no difference just so the war finishes and we can rest.

"* * *"

Fatherland A Sorry Hoax

The following letters were written by a German soldier to his brother who is also at the front:

"August 15, 1917.

"My Dear Henry: What do you think of this smashing of skulls? We are merely like poor pears, are we not? Think a little old pal. Here I am a soldier for the past seven years for The Fatherland. When I hear that sorry hoax! Do you think as you formerly did? I don't at least. And here we are en route for the fourth Winter. God help us."

"Nussloch, Aug. 12, 1917.

"My Dear Wilhelm: You write me that four soldiers have been shot by the gendarmes. Why? I cannot see it. Have those, too, fallen for the fatherland? . . ."

"Galicie, Aug. 1, 1917.

"My Dear Fritz: You write me that two of your comrades refused to march. Every one should do the same thing. Otherwise this frightful hoax will never finish. . . ."

Criminals High Up

"Berlin, Aug. 12, 1917.

"From Arthur we received a letter yesterday—a letter again very depressed. The food leaves much to be desired, he writes; all of his comrades talk only of the poor food, and each of them desires peace ardently. All of them tremble with fear at the thought of another Winter. All of them, in fact, have had enough of the war. Oh! the criminals high up who brought on this war! If one could only punish them. But possibly chastisement will come when we are not expecting it."

"Ostende, July 31, 1917.

"My Dear Pauline—The beautiful days are at an end. Now we only eat by remembrance. Here with us in Flanders everything goes pelemele into the butchery. Artillery activity night and day to a degree of massive intensity never before seen. And never, never anything that tends to bring the war to an end. . . ."

La Vogue on the label of a garment is the *cachet* of QUALITY and VALUE.

Our elegant showrooms are now replete with a most comprehensive selection of fashionable goods *at prices to suit all.*

We have anticipated an unusually large trade this year in moderately priced garments, as this will be a year of unusual carefulness and thoughtfulness in buying, and how can one be more saving and economical than by purchasing articles that will show full VALUE?

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In Stock and to Order

Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1918

NEW YORK AUTO SHOW HAS MARKED WAR TONE

Radical Changes In Engine And Chassis Designs Minimised As War Measure

New York, January 12.—New York's great twenty-second annual automobile show has proven a huge success.

Although war has cast its shadow over the exhibition in the form of military presentations, the display has a rich setting and thousands of eager spectators crowded the Grand Central Palace all day.

All existing records are expected to be shattered in the matter of attendance.

The display of cars and accessories is larger and more representative of the industry than were the exhibits at any past show, three hundred new automobile models being shown by the leading manufacturers of the country, while the equipment offered for inspection literally chokes three floors of the big exposition building.

There is a military atmosphere surrounding the show. At several booths service flags are used in decorating. New body colors bear the names of Pershing gray and periscope gray. Many of the accessories are Hooverized, since they are designed to eliminate needless waste and save gasoline.

New bodies and fine coachwork are the predominating features. There has been little change in motor and chassis designs, due to the fact that the majority of the leading automobile engineers of the country are too busy serving the government to perfect innovations.

Moreover, radical changes in engine and chassis design might be rated as unpatriotic since the work would require the manufacture of new dies and jigs from materials that should be conserved for government use.

The display of fine bodies at the New York show, however, is an indication that the American automobile industry is advancing and that the country is no longer dependent on Europe for distinctive coachwork and body styles, as we were only three or four years ago. The American automobile body of today has individuality where formerly it was in a large measure a reflection of the European trend of design.

Packard Cars, Packard Delivered

Three Twin Six enclosed passengers cars, loaded on Packard three ton trucks, were started December 24 from the Packard factory, overland, for Baltimore. Another truck carried a passenger car body.

L. A. Stuckenholt, manager of the specifications department of the Packard Company, says that the demand for passenger cars is so urgent that such a means of delivery must be provided. Purchasers feel that they can not make the best use of their time nowadays, when they are so rushed with work, privately and for the government, without the use of their cars.

Mr. Stuckenholt told about L. H. Mesline, a Washington D. C. cartage and trucking man, who took delivery of two three-ton trucks at the Packard factory on December 22. Mesline had these trucks driven to the Cadillac Motor Car factory, where two passenger cars were loaded on the trucks. Before leaving Washington Mesline had contracted with the Cadillac dealer at the Capitol to deliver the two cars for him.

"It is only a forerunner of what will be done generally," said Mr. Stuckenholt. "The freight embargo will make it necessary to move a wide variety of commodities by trucks instead of by rail."

Packard Relieves Freight Tie-Up

To help relieve terminal and warehouse congestion and move the short-haul loads which the railroads no longer are able to take care of, the Packard Motor Car Company has established trucking exchanges at its branches in several of the larger cities. These exchanges undertake to furnish prompt and reliable trucking to merchants and manufacturers who, on account of rush jobs or demands beyond normal, require hauling equipment in addition to their own vehicles.

The Packard Company has listed owners of trucks available for immediate service, and has offered to put in touch with these owners all who have local or long distance tonnage to move.

"While there is so much freight to be carried it is important that all trucks should be busy at all times," says R. E. Chamberlain, truck sales manager of the Packard Company. "This exchange service, which is without charge, is helping to speed up transportation, a necessary factor in winning the war.

"The exchange helps owners to keep their trucks busy more of the time, and offers dependable hauling to business men at reasonable rates. These exchanges are being operated successfully in such cities as Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia."

'Let The Punishment Fit The Crime'

If Dante were to return to earth he could kill a little time inventing a few punishments to fit the crimes of some of the fiends who drive motor cars. Pending his return, here are a few inferior suggestions:

There is the truck driver who "hogs the right of way,"—for him might be the "murky pool" of the Inferno, in which he could be immersed to the neck—which "murky pool" should be of a nice gooey grade of lubricating oil, preferably the residue of all the crank cases in creation; while a swarm of ilnourished mosquitoes, ceaselessly stabbing, would prevail to fill his lips with "horrible dispraise!"

* * *

The feverish fanatic who is in such a frenzy to get ahead of all others that he must dodge ahead with a steady line of traffic from the opposite direction bearing down on him, in order to gain a car length, should be compelled to play eternal leap-frog over all the cars the other side of the Styx, with a malicious and inexorable imp continually prodding the posterior portion of his anatomy with a nice sharp pitchfork, "gnarling" at him the while.

* * *

The speed lunatic who tears down on the street crossing like a Juggernaut, tooting his horn wildly—scattering the nice old ladies and sending the cripples stumping madly along on their crutches, and the rheumatic old gentlemen hobbling stiffly on their canes—how fitting would be to have his ankles strapped to his own car, driven at his favorite speed, and forced to run thus backward on his hands with face upturned over an interminable "Ridge Route," while the archfiend himself plastered him with nice black axle-grease "custard pies" in Charlie Chaplin fashion!

* * *

The addlepate who whizzes past you as you turn a corner, and cuts in ahead, should have his need for action satisfied by being stranded in a baking desert, eternally cranking a 1912 vintage "flivver," with nothing to drink but the nice warm water in the radiator.

* * *

The dolt who drives while drunk should have his head and heels welded together and inflated to 100 pounds pressure, to make a tire for Satan's limousine, and driven over the broken fragments of all the bottles he has opened, being vulcanised as needed. Or inflated in his original rotund form (they are always rotund?) to serve as a golf ball for the imps of sporting list to drive over the hazards of Hades.

* * *

He who shoots past you on the wrong side at thirty-five miles an hour, grazing your running board in passing, might be tethered in the wake of a street sweeper by the wrists—with all of the horned quadrupeds for whose loss he was responsible providing the rear impetus necessary to take him to the gasoline lake, where he would be cleaned before beginning all over again.

* * *

But—there is the "gentleman angel" who comes along and changes your tire for you when you have your white broadcloth suit on—you are five miles from a garage, and your purse is at home on the piano! Ah!—for him—only Dante himself could conceive a fitting reward!

Villa Kills Enemy To Get New Hudson Six

Pancho Villa in a Hudson Super-Six is headed for Juarez, Mexico, to capture the border town, according to a report received by Henry C. Clifton of El Paso, Texas.

The story of how the wily Villa captured the Super-Six and made it his official car is related as follows:

"The Hudson belonged to General Eduardo Guillermo Chavez, who left Juarez for a small town in the State of Sonora, Mexico, to got married. En route Villa upset his plans by placing a bomb on the railway track. When the General alighted from his coach to view the damage, he was promptly shot and killed by Villa, and the new Super-Six taken over by the outlaw."

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The Michelin firm was founded in 1832, consequently Michelin has eighty-six years' experience in manufacturing rubber, and twenty-three years' experience in making and selling pneumatic tyres—both exclusive advantages that are at once the envy and admiration of the tyre world.

MICHELIN COVERS are just as good as Michelin red rubber TUBES which are so often imitated in colour, but never equalled in Quality.

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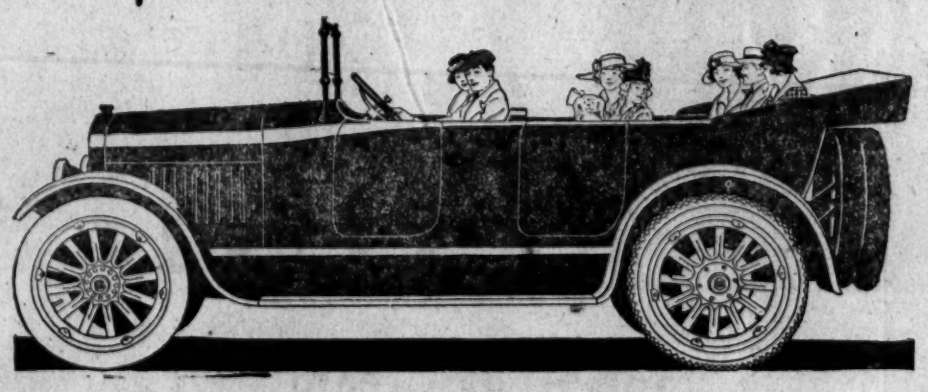

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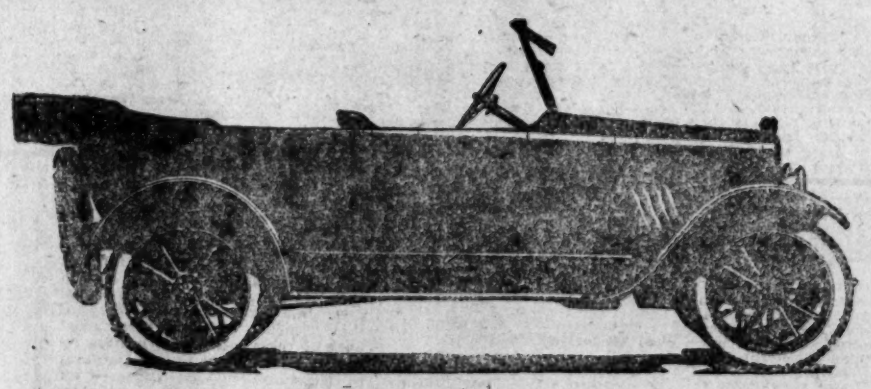

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Low Running Expenses
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OLD PRICES
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THE 1917 EMBLEM MOTORCYCLE

THE MOTOR is of the four-cycle, twin-cylinder type, and is capable of from 40 to 50 miles per hour, using a minimum of gasolene and oil. Actual 5 h.p., developin 7 h.p. Free engine clutch. The color is carm ne, panelled in black, edged with gold. The price is within the reach of all.

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BUICK MOTOR CARS

The ancient Greeks held that beauty was identical with the good. The modern idea is only slightly different.

It is, that anything is beautiful because it is good. Particularly is this true of the products of labor and invention.

The inbuilt beauty of Buick cars is of this type and it tells in a subtle way of the skill, the pains, the thought that have been lavished upon the Buick cars to make them everything that the exacting motorist can desire.

When Better Cars Are Built Buick Will Build Them

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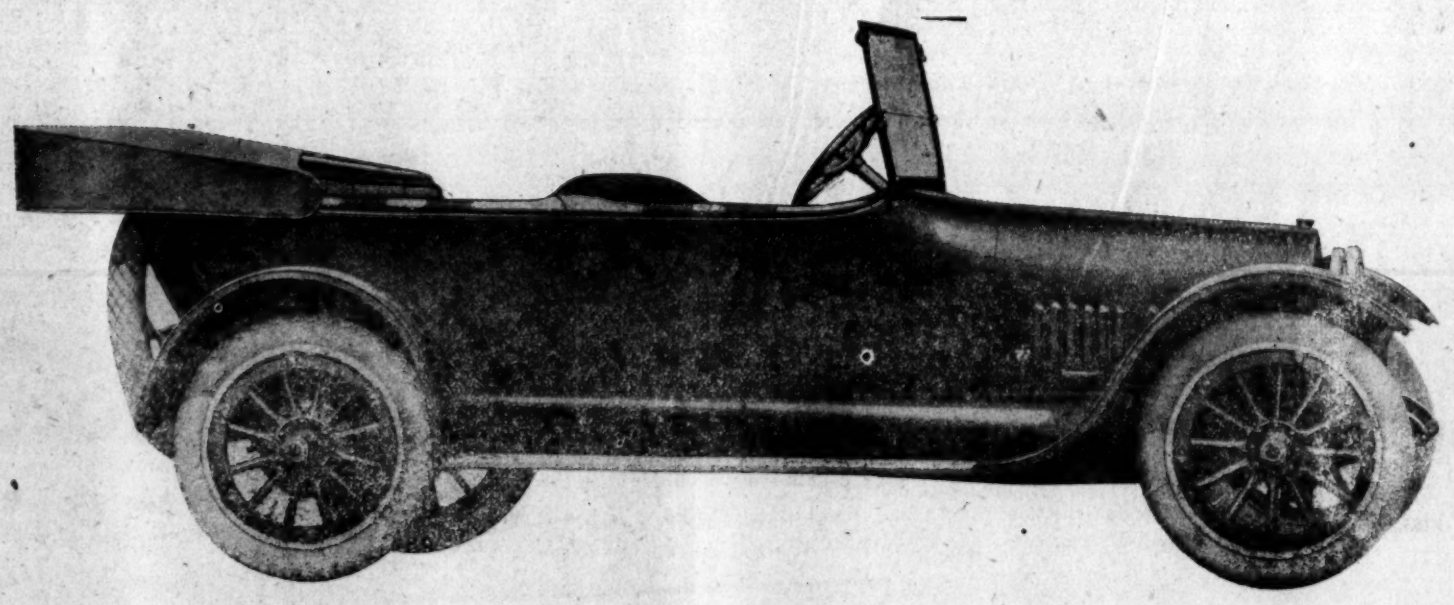

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MOTOR TRUCK ENTERS PARCEL POST SERVICE

Route To Open In California is Expected To Cut Cost Of Living

Motor trucks will be utilised hereafter by the Government in the transportation of parcel post matter in California.

The first route will be between San Francisco and Sacramento, via Fruitvile and Stockton.

Other routes will be announced as rapidly as bids can be received by the Post Office Department for motor vehicles.

Practically a complete network of motor carriers of parcel post will be established in every section of the State.

Postmaster General Burleson, it is announced, will put into operation a national comprehensive scheme of automobile post deliveries that will be potentially the greatest step taken yet to reduce the cost of living, and at the same time relieve the freight congestion.

What This Step Means

This progressive step by the Government is expected to accomplish the following:

Deliver food, dairy, farm and garden products by parcel post direct from producer to consumer.

Deliver perishable food from four to eight days fresher than the railroads or other systems.

Reduce the cost of transportation, through the elimination of from one to five handlings, although the parcel post rate of one cent a pound will continue to prevail.

Carry produce, not exceeding fifty pounds or more than eighty-four inches measured around the package both ways.

Cuts Out Middlemen

Many farmers are compelled to handle their products five to eight times to get it to the consumer, and in many sections of the State last summer tons of food were allowed to rot on the ground because of the expense of shipment.

Rice, flour, butter and all varieties of vegetables will be sent to San Francisco consumers over the motor parcel post routes.

It is expected that the second route to be established will be through Marin, Sonoma and Napa counties, from which metropolitan markets will be able to secure essential commodities.

Other Routes To Follow

Other routes through the San Joaquin Valley and down the peninsula will probably be added following the inauguration of the Sacramento route.

A central terminal will be established in San Francisco.

Local dealers declare that several thousand motor vehicles will be needed for the service in this State alone.

The Government is calling for bids, but if they are not satisfactory the Government will use its own trucks.

Get Goods Same Day

When this system becomes effective consumers in San Francisco and other bay cities will be able to order direct from the producer, either by wire or mail and receive their produce via motor parcel post the same or the next day.

Possibly no other State in the Union is better able to introduce motor post systems than California, with its extensive system of highways and boulevards.

This action by the Government will compel several delinquent counties to rush work on their laterals, and serve as a good road booster generally.

Any county which fails to recognise the trade possibilities in this new war move will be sadly lacking in foresight.

The Government's action demonstrates more thoroughly the effectiveness of the motor truck in the transportation field.

Firestone Tires Stand Hard Coasting Test

Perhaps one of the most simple though conclusive demonstrations of the superiority of the new Firestone Super-Size Cord over a fabric tire is the coasting test.

Recently two Packard touring cars of the same model, weight, and body were equipped, one with the new Super-Size Cords and the other with fabric tires. Lined up on the brow of a hill both were released at the same time.

The cord-equipped machine was thirty yards from the starting point before the fabric tired car had gone ten. At the foot of the hill, which was about a seven per cent grade and 100 yards in length, the Super-Size Cord equipment was fifty yards ahead.

At the finish, after coasting a total distance of more than a quarter of a mile, the Super-Size Cords were fifty seven yards ahead. The tires were changed from one machine to the other and the test repeated. The result was practically the same—the Super-Size equipment rolling almost sixty yards farther than the fabrics.

TRACTORS IN COCHIN CHINA

The French Government of Cochin China has become interested in the employment of caterpillar tractors for the cultivation of rice. On Sept. 29, 1917, a 45 horse power track machine valued at more than $5,000 United States currency was purchased by telegraph. If the experiment is successful, larger orders will follow. Everything depends upon whether the tractor can operate in the soft rice-paddy fields of Cochin China.

Rubber-tired Cavalry Cheats Germans of 50,000 Prisoners

Autos Rescue Fleeing Russian Army In Galicia; Write New Page In Military Tactics

And now it is the rubber tired cavalry.

The horse that eats gasoline, that requires no tether, no lariat and no cooling down at the end of the day has come to take a new, unique and important place in the refined art of killing people at wholesale that men have for many ages glorified under the name of war.

In all of the chapters upon war, from the time of Phillip of Macedon down to Pershing, there is nothing that offers so interesting a study as the armored car. It came into its own for the first time in Galicia but a few days ago. From this time on the military instructors will have to revise their teachings and their tactics to fit the innovation. It is true that the armored car came along in Belgium in the early days when the forts at Liege were preventing a speedy remaking of the world's map. But they came then as independent factors which played about the fringes of the war game without definite place.

In Galicia they were regularly fitted into place as co-ordinating units in a general scheme, as powerful aids to the infantry and as the most important protection for standed artillery that the brain of man has a yet devised. It was no fault of theirs that the motor cars did not save the Russian artillery. They did their part. They did it wonderfully well, with the most scientific accuracy and with results that have made old army officers revise their ideas about rear guard fighting. Had the Russian infantry been faithful to its trust the armored cars would have saved every gun.

Distance To Galicia Very Great

The distance to Galicia is great. There are men on the battle fronts closer to home who are closer to heart. So the popular mind has paid little attention to the performance of the motors because it did not travel far enough from the more familiar scenes, the more familiar names and men who are more closely connected with western life. Americans thought of Galicia chiefly as a land that contained small towns which had gone amuck in the alphabet seeking names that suggested the arrangement of a set of books in an infantile asylum for the weak minded.

The fact that three entire armies—armies in every sense of the word excepting that they lacked a concentrated command—were advancing over a front as wide as from New York to Baltimore did not seem to make much impression in this country. But it fell to the lot of this advance, the first that the Russians made after Alexander F. Kerensky came to the virtual dictatorship of a chaotic realm, to prove to the soldiers of all lands that an automobile with a game chauffeur and a proper armament is worth its weight in real gold.

Nobody seemed to realise that any particular attention had been paid to the equipment of these new Russian armies. The public read the names of unpronounceable towns which they passed on their eastward sweep with languid interest.

Suddenly the name of Locker Lampson began to trouble the wires. Lampson bore no Russian patronymic. What could he be doing along the line with men whose names were formed of consonants on a spree?

Lampson Brings British Motor Fleet

Lampson had brought along the British motor cars. They were of small use on the western front, where the enemies are deadlocked in trenches with the allies trying to squirm out of a system of fighting that the Germans wished upon them at the outset. Even the British, who developed the American idea, did not attach any great importance to the scheme.

Cavalry horses had been eating their heads off without any chance to add to the gaiety of nations, and cavalrymen had been doing dismounted infantry duty.

And now a rubber tired cavalry has come to make a new place in martial study and in war history and fiction. Regardless of the fact that three Russian fronts were in action, that a Macedonian front claimed some attention, that Mesopotamia offered some attraction, that Egypt and East Africa and the Holy Land were still on the map, the reading public settled back to consider the French front with its stalemate as the one spot on the face of the earth worthy of consideration.

Out of it all chugs the motor car, with engine going full tilt, with the pilot pushing it over heavy roads to protect a routed army, and with guns of considerable size checking infantry and cavalry until the field artillery of the Germans might come to life.

The purpose of a rear guard in such a case is to protect the retreat of the main body. It must check, hold up, harass and delay the advancing foe. In any orderly army the rear guard for such a large fighting force would have held all three arms, the infantry, the artillery and the cavalry.

But the infantry of the Russians was in panic. Artillery without supporting troops is as helpless as a babe. The cavalry was by no means sufficient for the task before it.

The commander in chief sent for Lampson.

"They have cut through our lines on a front of fifteen miles," he said. "If they are not checked they will get behind our flank and cut the line of retreat, and that spells ruin for us—and for Russia."

That is where Lampson jumped into the fifteen mile breech to make a name for himself and a place for all future wars for the armored motor car. His scheme was simple. He picked the best roads leading toward the enemy, well knowing that the advancing columns would pick the best and most direct routes. Then he ran his motors straight back for the foe. The guns mounted on his cars had more range than the infantry could make. The machine guns they carried were poison to any advance cavalry.

Auto Machine Guns Pop

As the long, field gray columns hove in sight Lampson let loose the guns from his chugging machines, which were kept going like the machines that our New York gunmen use when taking part in a criminal affair that requires a speedy getaway without undue notice to the police. The German infantry went to cover along the road and signaled for a light battery to make the going hard for the rubber tired cavalry.

But the gasoline horses could outrun the hay burners, and when the artillery got around to the head of the column the motor cars had joyrid back to the next station where the advance could be held up. Once German Cavalry outfit ran afoul of the machine guns and little rapid irers. It fled precipitately.

So he eight cylinder mounts kept plugg away all along the roads, until ey had so delayed the Germans that ey could not use the fifteen mile ap to its full advantage. They probably cheated Germany out of 50,000 prisoners.

As for the Russian guns, the fleeing infantry cut the gun horses out and used hem for flight. If the infantry had one its part the artillery could have pulled back its guns under the rear guard protection of the motor cars.

Th whole thrilling story gives to the orld a new war picture, a new elemat in the fighting game. It puts the automobile makers along with the Krupps as factors in army equipment.

Quarter Of Gasoline Wasted, U. S. Estimate

Bureau Of Mines Figures Show 1,500,000 Gallons Lost Daily

The following statement was given out by Robert W. Dunlop, of the Black Diamond Oil Company:

"While the oil producers are doing everything in their power to help win the war by speeding up production and drilling thousands of new wells, it is up to the 2,300,000 automobile and motor truck chauffeurs to do their part by conserving gasolene. The Bureau of Mines, in a late bulletin, estimates that 1,500,000 gallons of gasolene is wasted every day by leaky and poorly adjusted carburetors, leaky tank wagons, motors running idle, waste in garages and extravagant joy riding. With the need for greater war-time efficiency, more economic use of gasolene must be urged on every automobile owner in the country. The patriotic appeal for economic use of gasolene will also be urged upon the 325,000 motor boat engineers and the 300,000 motorcycle riders of this country.

"According to the latest compilation the total daily production of gasolene in the United States is now 6,849,000 gallons. The Bureau of Mines has estimated that in 1918 the army, navy and war 'planes will require 659,000 gallons of gasolene a day, or 350,000,000 gallons a year. Those figures are based on actual consumption up to October 25, 1917. It thus appears that after the government requirements have been satisfied, there will be nearly 6,000,000 gallons a day left to meet the demands of the domestic consumption in the United States and for shipment to the Allies.

"With a marketed production of about 20,000,000 barrels more this year than in 1916 now assured, it is hoped that the increased consumption of petroleum products will be comfortably taken care of, and that there will be no undue alarm concerning gasolene shortage."

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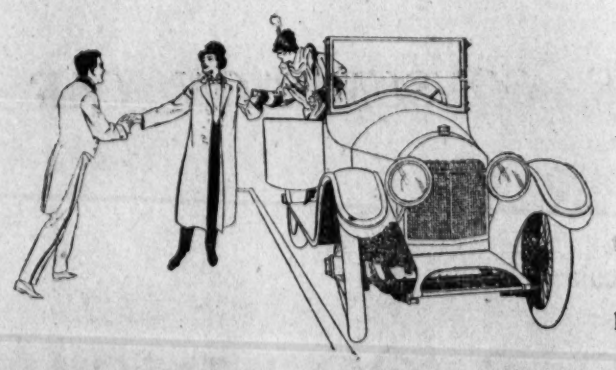

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The Latest Motor Fuel Is Made From Ordinary Straw

The subject of fuel divides with that of tires the honor of being the topic most discussed by motorists. Especially in these days, when saving gasoline is so desirable and desired. Short cuts and economy methods are getting more than their usual share of attention.

Motor fuel from sawdust already has been noted. Now it is reported from Canada that fuel gas, 10,000 feet from a ton, can be made out of every day straw. It is reported that more than 20,000,000 tons of straw are available in western Canada, for which otherwise there would be very little use.

Thirty to forty tons of this straw will provide the average farmer with light, heat and power for a year, it is said. But most important from the automobilist's point of view is that this straw gas is adaptable to internal combustion engines.

From France comes the word that a mixture 75 per cent denatured alcohol and 25 per cent gasoline is being used successfully in engines. This combustion is characterised as very satisfactory, "one that affords flexibility and makes starting a cold engine as easy as with a gasoline mixture." The alcohol-gasoline fuel does not require an increase in the oil supply, but its use necessitates that the lubrication system be carefully watched; that is, with the splash or combination splash and force feed that the maximum level be constantly maintained.

French tests lasting for two months indicate that the use of alcohol as a fuel removes any carbon previously existing. After disassembling the engine it is found that the valves, pistons, rings and cylinder are clean and in excellent condition. It is said that part of the lubricating oil slightly enriches the mixture. Tests demonstrated the carbon removing possibilities of carburetted alcohol, it cleaning an engine in about three hours.

Relative to a mixture of benzol and alcohol, it is said it can be made in all proportions. In utilising it, the air may be diminished in the proportion that the alcohol is increased. Benzol is soluble in alcohol in all proportions and one may augment or diminish the proportion of benzol according to the rise and fall of its price, in order that the price of the resulting fuel may be as low as possible.

The more alcohol used the more the benzol alcohol mixture resembles that of the alcohol-gasoline combination previously alluded to. When the proportion of benzol is largely increased the resulting mixture takes on the characteristics obtained with gasoline.

In New York a test was made recently of half gasoline, half kerosene as a fuel. A car which did 26.4 miles on a gallon of gasoline made 28 miles on half and half and later 22.6 miles on kerosene alone. The following shows the results: Gasoline, cost per gallon, 27 cents; mileage, 26.4; cost per mile, 1.02 cents.

Kerosene, cost, 10 cents; mileage, 22.6; cost per mile, 44 cents.

Half and half, cost per gallon, 18½ cents; mileage, 28; cost per mile, 66 cents.

Kerosene, though the cheapest fuel, reduced power on hills and was responsible for nearly all the carbon deposit. Half and half gave results almost identical with those obtained from gasoline.

Carburetor Tests

The carburetor, under ordinary circumstances, should be left severely alone. If it is tampered with by an unskilled person the engine will lose power the gasoline will advance rapidly, and the cylinders will carbonise, giving a long train of troubles. Do not adjust it unless you thoroughly understand its principle and mechanism. But, while it is best to leave it alone, it is necessary for every driver to be able to tell if he is getting a right mixture.

A simple test for correct carburetion is to run the car for several blocks throttled down. Then choose a moment when there is a clear road and press quickly on the accelerator pedal. This opens the throttle wide and the engine should speed up. Note particularly the way it responds. It should pick up smoothly and quickly to full speed without jerkiness. If the mixture is wrong the engine will be sluggish, or perhaps miss explosions, which will be shown by a jerky action. Backfiring in the carburetor after the motor is well heated is caused by a lean mixture. Muffler explosions are caused when the gas is not fired in some cylinder, but passes out into the exhaust system.

If the engine does not respond quickly a little investigation is best before any changes are made. If there is a dash adjustment or one on the steering column, move this and note the result. If no improvement is shown the adjustment should be replaced exactly as it was before. This is a cardinal rule that should never be disregarded. When changing an adjustment, if no improvement is shown, always replace it just as you found it. If the dash adjustment does not help or there is no such device, run the engine and press the air valve open gently. If the engine speeds up a rich mixture is shown. If the engine loses speed or stops, lean mixture is indicated. Popping back in the carburetor is another indication of lean mixture.

Another good test for incorrect mixture is to observe the flame at compression cocks. Correct mixture shows a reddish-blue flame; rich mixture more red, sometimes yellow. Lean mixture gives a light-blue flame which is invisible in strong light. These colors can best be noted at night. The experienced carburetor adjuster does not use them, but they may be of help to the man who is trying tolocate the cause of weak power in his engine.

Having determined that the mixture is at fault, have it set right by an experienced adjuster.

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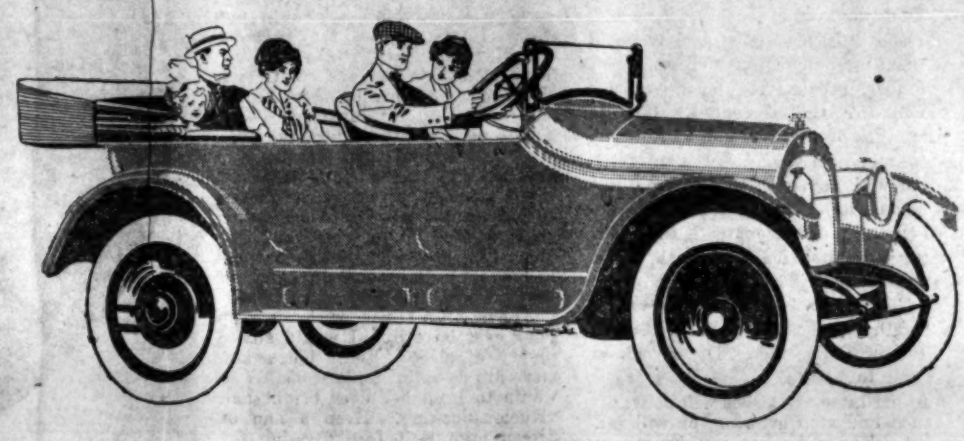

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Easy Ways of Beautifying the Eyes

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty

AS with all other parts of the body, the beauty of the eyes depend upon their health, and their health depends upon care. The eyes have two arch-enemies. They are fatigue and dust. To keep the eyes beautiful one must avoid the one and shun the other.

Do not read too much. I never read at night if I can avoid it. Artificial light destroys the lustre of the eyes. At night we constantly strain the eyes to get more light, and the strain makes a network of fine lines about the eyes. Never read on the train, no matter how long the journey. It is quite as good mental exercise to spend the time on a railroad journey thinking of what you have read and of what you have learned in reading the book of life, as to read something new, and it is a thousand times better for the eyes.

When the eyes are tired the thing to do is to rest. Go to your room. Loosen your clothes. Lie upon your back and place upon your eyes a hot, soothing compress. You will get up in a few moments feeling like a new woman. For the daily care of the eyes there should be two baths. The body must have its bath, why not the eye? Especially as the eye, with its thick lid and the fringe of the eyelashes, is a dust-trap and the slightest speck of dust allowed to remain beneath the lid may cause inflammation of the lid and irritation of the eye.

But let me give you a word of warning: Never use any preparations in or upon the eyes unless you have them analyzed very thoroughly. The eyes are our most precious possession and we cannot be too careful of them. And remember, the surroundings of the eyes are as important as the eyes themselves. Keep the lines away from the eyes by keeping them well rested. Also massage lightly about them for four or five minutes. Never longer, because too much massage will tire the exceedingly delicate muscles of the eyes and cause them to sag. Massage them upon retiring with any good cold cream. But do not rub the soft, flabby skin below the eyes, except with the lightest and most delicate touch, or it will make wrinkles.

The eyelashes depend for their length and beauty upon the condition of the eyelids. Do not allow them to become inflamed. If they are irritated the lashes will be weakened and stop growing, or will fall out. The eyelashes can be stimulated in their growth by frequent brushing with an eyelash brush, also by carefully clipping the ends two or three times a year. Brush the lashes upward. It will make them curly. Also brush the eyebrows toward the temples, training the arch to be high and piquant.

Moreover, the eyebrows should be kept clean by brushing with a tiny eyebrow brush. A half dozen strokes upon each eyebrow is enough. Sometimes the eyebrows grow unevenly. They begin well, but end drearily, in a straggling line of sparse hairs or in no hairs at all. Massaging the scant parts of the eyebrow with lanolin or olive oil will improve them.

Occasionally the eyelashes show a bothersome tendency to curve inward, usually on the lower lid. To insure comfort and avoid dangerous irritation of the eyes they should be removed by careful manipulation of hair forceps especially made for the purpose.

Many girls often ask me how to make their eyelashes darker. There are dyes and stains for the eyelashes, of course, but I do not recommend them. They are so likely to be injurious to the eye itself. The application of one of them to the eyelashes by an unsteady hand might permanently injure the eyes.

If your eyelids are encrusted in the morning when you wake up, don't attempt to remove the incrustations until you have moistened them with a lotion from your eyecup. The best one for this purpose is made by dissolving an ounce of boracic acid in a pint of rosewater.

Above all, if you wish to keep your eyes beautiful, I would advise plenty of sleep. Eight hours and more are essential for a woman who wants to keep her eyes bright and vivacious-looking. Even a nap of fifteen minutes before dressing for the theatre will work wonders in your appearance.

"Keep the eyebrows clean by brushing them often with a tiny eyebrow brush."

Beauty Questions Answered

MY skin is oily and pimply. Can you tell me how to make it clear and soft again?—MILDRED L.

Apply the following lotion every night for several weeks:

Ammonia solution	1 ounce.
Bay rum	1 ounce.
Rosewater	1 ounce.
Powdered borax	1 ounce.
Glycerine	½ ounce.
Distilled water	10 ounces.

Afterward bathe your face every few days in this:

Glycerine	1 ounce.
Rose water	1 ounce.
Carbolic acid	10 drops.
Tincture of benzoin	10 drops.

FRECKLES and unsightly liver spots are the bane of my life. If you would tell me something that will remove them you will be my friend for life. — KATHRYN F. G.

If you don't want freckles you must paraphrase that old nursery rhyme: "Hang your clothes on a hickory limb, but don't go near the water." Only in this case you must keep away from the sun, my dear. The direct action of the sun's rays is responsible for those disfiguring spots of pigment beneath the skin. This does not mean that you must remain indoors. On the contrary, for the sake of your general health, you must go out as much as possible. But wear a hat whose brim will shade the face well. A good veil, without the trying dots and figures that are so hard on the eyes, will help. When you have taken all the precautions you can, then do not worry if the freckles persist in coming. The following lotion has been found curative in some instances for both freckles and liver spots:

Solution of ammonia	1 oz.
Bay rum	1 oz.
Rosewater	1 oz.
Powdered borax	1 oz.
Glycerine	½ oz.
Distilled water	10 ounces.

MY skin is considered good, but of late I have been troubled with pimples and big enlarged pores.—BUD.

Bathe your face twice a day in a four per cent solution of borax and after wiping this off give it a second bath in rose water to soften the skin. An extremely simple home remedy for pimples is the application of bicarbonate of soda, dampened slightly and placed with the tip of the finger upon the irritated spots. This may need to be done at least a half dozen times to be effective. If the pimples still remain try the following.

Ergotine	3 grams.
Oxide of zinc	7 grams.
Vaseline	30 grams.

For enlargement of the pores you will find this extremely beneficial:

Elder flower water	1 ounce.
Rosewater	3 ounces.
Tincture of benzoin	¼ ounce.
Tannic acid	5 grains.

WILL you kindly explain how henna dye is made? MRS. F. M. G.

Pour one pint of boiling water on one ounce of henna leaves and allow to steep for twelve hours. Strain through a soft cloth before using. Shampoo the hair in castile soap and warm water. When thoroughly rinsed and dried apply the henna tea. Several applications may be needed to secure the desired shade. I know nothing of the ointment you mention, but if you will clip your lashes with a tiny pair of curved scissors every two months it will strengthen and stimulate them. The following pomade will also darken them and increase their growth, but it must be applied with the utmost care that no portion of it enters the sensitive eye:

Red vaseline	1 ounce.
Tincture of cantharides	½ dram.
Oil of lavender	8 drops.
Oil of rosemary	8 drops.

HAVE tried many remedies for pimples, but my face breaks out very badly with them about twice a month. What do you suggest?—J. G.

Your blood may be impure. Ask your physician to give you treatment for this. Meanwhile, you might try this ointment:

Ergotine	3 grams.
Oxide of zinc	7 grams.
Vaseline	30 grams.

The Renaissance of Braided Rugs

BACK in the delightful old New England farmhouses of our earlier recollections, the chief charm of the quaint old-fashioned rooms, apart from the small-paned windows, the low ceilings and odd furniture, lay in the undeniable attractiveness of the home-made rag rugs that adorned the immaculate floors.

How many of us can recall with we spent in the roomy old attic with keenest feelings of pleasure the days grandmother, while she cut and tore the vari-colored cloths she had saved into suitable strips for braiding into a rug? With what joy and pride did we help her sew the strips together, winding them gleefully into a ball, all ready to store away in the big cedar chest against the time when she should start making the new rug.

What a pleasure it was to consult each other about the color possibilities of this or that strip; to decide whether it belonged with the neutral grays and blues or fell into another class by itself. And how surprisingly easy it was to appraise and sort the yellows and reds!

For the benefit of those who do not know, Florence Buchanan, a notable authority on the subject, gives precise and helpful directions concerning the making of such rugs in her new book on the "Homecrafts and Arts of Yesterday and To-day." The tools that are needed are very simple—just a willing pair of hands, a large, coarse needle and some especially strong thread. The notion counter in any of the department stores has the regular linen carpet thread that is required for this work.

In selecting the material to be used it is as well, says Miss Buchanan, to select the heavier wools and velvets among the old clothes for this kind of rug making, so that the finished product will have sufficient body. Should the colors be too glaring or inharmonious, they may be bleached and dyed, because great care must be exercised in getting colors that will not clash. If possible, try to get all the colors of one shade, and then work this tone into a circular band or pattern in the rug. Be sure that your alternating colors blend harmoniously.

Cut the material into one-inch-wide strips, preferably on the straight of the material, because the bias is inclined to stretch unduly. However, if some of the strips must be cut on the bias to conserve the material, then do not use any straight strips with them, as this would make for "bunching" or unevenness.

After cutting, join the strips together with a few firm stitches (machine stitching will do if preferred) and roll each color into a separate ball. When enough strips have been gathered, then begin by braiding the pieces intended for the centre in the simple three-strand design used for braiding little girls' hair. Start sewing the strips together after braiding in such a way that a circular or elliptical design is outlined as a nucleus, around which each row that is added increases the circumference of the rug.

In completing the outside edge of the rug, use the darkest tone you have, because this makes a more effective finishing border than any of the lighter or more nondescript shades. And usually the effect is far more pleasing if the strands are not "mixed" but are kept all of the same color. Rectangular rugs are extremely difficult to make. The shapes most in favor are round and elliptical.

In the elliptical design the centre should be extremely pronounced in this shape, as the tendency is to become more and more round as each strip is added. A paper pattern which shall approximate the exact size and shape of the rug desired will be found of great help.

The City's Frightful Handicap of Worry

WHAT housekeeper in the crowded quarters of a city apartment can expect to do justice to herself and to the problems of her household after she has been made uneasy in mind by reason of care and solicitude? And yet, considering the nature of the incessant demands put upon her, how can she avoid being weighted with care and anxiety?

Can any woman in the city hold a responsible position for any great length of time when she is tortured daily with apprehension and fear because of the keen competition against which she must fight to make any headway at all? It makes no difference if her troubled fears prove wholly imaginary ones. The effect on her mind is just the same as if they actually existed.

Moreover, no man can carry on his business successfully if he is worried by the petty details of home management; details that in the country do not exist at all, or if they do only to occur in a modified form. Oftentimes he finds to his consternation that his wife has brooded upon these conditions until she is gradually driven into a chronic condition of mental ill health

The mere fact that so many thousands of human beings are so closely herded together renders it a far more prolific source of accident and worry than the peaceful fields of the sparsely settled country districts. Certain it is, declares Dr. James Frederick Rogers, a notable economist, writing in the Scientific Monthly, that a casual perusal of the daily papers leaves this impression.

It is a decidely significant fact, he notes, that insurance companies charge the lower classes in the cities a much higher premium than they do farmers and those in other occupations. This is due to the greater frequency of accidents in the city among the artisans and all kinds of hand laborers. Furthermore, Dr. Rogers continues, "accidents in the city have more indirect effects contributing to a high death rate than they have in the country. Even with compensation from the employer, the city man's family is more likely to become destitute than the farmer's if he is injured. The farmer has more resources to fall back upon. For one thing, the farmer's family is still an economic unit, in which each member, from a very early age, contributes something to the welfare of the whole, while in the city the workingman's family is very largely dependent upon him alone until the children are old enough to escape the provisions of the child labor law."

It is true that in the city the rewards are big and are, therefore, much sought after, but the fact remains that in the city worry kills its tens of thousands, while in the country the vast majority of its inhabitants never realize to the full the dreadful effects of worry as seen in its pernicious activity and results on the human soul and body.

What the Doctor Advises

By Brice Belden, M. D.

I AM troubled by itching, catarrhal trouble and noises in the head, which have been ascribed to uric acid. I drink nothing but tea or coffee. How can I combat this uric acid?—C. C. P.

Assuming that your troubles are really due to uric acid (upon which more things are blamed than it is responsible for), you should give up tea and coffee, drink much water, keep the bowels open, take systematic exercise in the open air, bathe daily and eat no more than is absolutely necessary to satisfy hunger. The diet should consist of milk, farinaceous foods, vegetables, except peas and beans, unthickened and unconcentrated soups, and fruits. The authorities are a little vague about what fruits should be eaten; some advise all fruits, on the ground that the fruit acids actually make for alkalinity of the blood because they encourage the decomposition of various salts in the blood with resulting reformation into alkaline carbonates; yet some authorities advise against very acid fruits and others advise against sweet ones. Individual experience must decide each patient's course in regard to fruits. Active alkali treatment may be carried on by the use of the following medicine:

Solution of the Citrate of Potash, 8 oz. One tablespoonful half an hour before meals, in half a tumblerful of water.

ABOUT three weeks ago I accidentally swallowed an apricot pit and it seems to have been retained in the stomach or intestine, though it is not giving me any discomfort. Could it cause an abnormal growth or otherwise do harm?—G. W

The pit has evidently been disintegrated by the digestive juices and no harm will result from it.

SINCE having paraffine injected into my nose and chin to improve their contour I have heard that it may injure the eyes. Should I have it removed?—M. M.

If you have secured a good cosmetic result you would be foolish to have it removed. There is nothing in the allegation that the paraffine might injure your eyes. There are certain dangers from the injection of paraffine, but you have evidently passed beyond them.

CAN anything be done for an indolent ulcer in a middle-aged person. I presume it is due to poor circulation, as my ankles swell during the day. Do you think my sluggish liver can have anything to do with the ulcer?—MRS. M. W. C.

It is generally impossible to cure such an ulcer unless the patient remains in bed for a long period, although strapping is sometimes effective. An effective application if you adopt the bed plan is equal parts of diachylon ointment and olive oil. After the ulcer is healed wear an elastic stocking to prevent recurrence. For strapping, use zinc oxide adhesive plaster one and a half inches wide, applying the strips evenly and carrying them two inches above and the same distance below the ulcer; cut holes in the strapping opposite once or twice a week and the external bandage every day; the outer bandage should extend from the toe to the knee. If the sluggishness of the liver is associated with any enlargement of that organ, then there is obstruction to the circulation of the blood in the abdominal veins which would undoubtedly have a bearing upon the ulcer problem.

ALTHOUGH I slept out of doors all last Summer I got a cold that has become chronic. It seems to be associated in some way with a plethoric condition of the blood, for I get overheated upon the slightest exertion.—L. L. B.

An inactive skin is probably at the bottom of your trouble, assuming that there is no infectious condition in the nose or one requiring operative interference. You can have a sluggish skin just as you can have an inactive liver. The skin is a great regulator of body heat, and if its action is defective in this respect—if it does not radiate heat as it should—the "internal skin," or mucous membrane lining the nose and respiratory organs, has the burden shunted upon it; then follow congestion, increased secretion, and the symptoms of a "cold." The daily bath is the most effective measure to restore healthy skin action. Your sleeping in the open air is all right provided you don't violate other hygienic laws. What is called plethora is usually not a blood excess so much as it is a faulty skin.

FOR five years I have been engaged in housework of a confining character and my health has gradually failed. I suffer from constipation, nervous irritability, headache and general fatigue. I weigh only 105 pounds, having lost 20 pounds in the past four months, and am anemic. Will a tonic restore my health?—P. R.

No tonic, of itself, will restore your health under such medical and vocational circumstances as you describe. Your work is undoubtedly injuring your health, and you should seek another industrial environment. Before you change your work you should have a rest and a change of scene. For the constipation take about 60 drops of Cascara Evacuant every night (increasing or decreasing the dose according to its effects.) For the malnutrition take a quart of milk and half a pint of cream every day in addition to your usual diet. Be sure that your teeth are in good repair, since this has a most important bearing on nutrition. Get some exercise in the open air every day and sleep with your windows open. For the anemia take the following:

Solution of the peptonate or iron (National formulary) .... 6 ounces.

Two teaspoonfuls in water after meals.

FOR the past six years I have been disabled by swelling, pain and stiffness in the ankles and hands. These symptoms are worse in the morning and the stiffness in the joints lessens when I use them. I also have pain in the back and an abnormally large abdomen. Age fifty-eight.—A. N.

Your trouble appears to be chronic rheumatism. You need mechanical support for the enlarged abdomen, either a suitable corset, properly fitted and worn at all times when on your feet, or an elastic binder. If you have any diseased tooth roots they should be removed and false teeth worn. Drink plenty of water and get all the fresh air you can. Eat no meat, eggs, peas or beans. The best medicine for you would probably be iodide of potash. Have your pharmacist make a saturated solution of this drug for you, and take three drops in water or milk three times a day, half an hour before meals; do this for a week, and then increase the dose to five drops; after a week of this increase the dose to ten drops if possible. By increasing the dose gradually certain unpleasant effects may be obviated, principally irritation of the nose and throat. These effects are not harmful, however.

I HAD a bad cold last Fall and since then I cannot smell or taste anything. Will you kindly tell me what to do about it?—F. R.

You are suffering from chronic obstructive rhinitis, a form of nasal catarrh. It is practically certain that you need to have the middle turbinated body reduced in size, as this structure is usually at fault when smell and taste are affected. You will have to be examined by a rhinologist.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1918

I. EZRA IS FIRST IN ENDLESS HUNT

Run That Was Far Too Long Is Won By "Golly"

GRIEF ENOUGH FOR ALL

New Year Roysterers Of The Countryside Add To The Woe

LADIES' PAPER HUNT TODAY

Start, corner Hungjao and Warren Roads.

Finish, Schultz's Line.

Time of Start, 3.30 p.m.

Color of paper will be yellow and white.

With the exception of the Stewards of the S. P. H. Club, no gentlemen are permitted to follow the hunt.

• • •

By Johnnie Walker

The young men got very impatient at the start on Miss Johnstone's Line yesterday after being kept back waiting for the late comers from Kiangwan, and eventually their impatience got the better of the Steward in charge. There was a very big field considering the counter attraction of the races, showing that 'unting men prefer 'unting to anything else.

The run yesterday was best described by a rider who staggered in exhausted at the Race Club, at 6 o'clock, saying in answer to the question, "Where have you been and who won?" that he had ridden 10,000 miles, been as far as Quinsan, jumped every jump in the world, waded a thousand creeks, swum the Rubicon at the mouth, ran up and down Barrier Creek, Drop-and-Crawl, Westward Ho, and finished dead beat in a direction away from home at Dallas Grave, and to cap all t'other Ezra won on Rosewood.

This is really all that can be said about the 'unt. Nobody seemed to know where they'd been and until they got on the flats by Long Village the trail seemed to have been laid in strange country. There was a new line of dry cuts somewhere in the run. You no sooner seemed to be over one than the other was on top of you.

New Year Sports Enjoyed

The Chinese interfered with the paper everywhere, laying the trail in most extraordinary places, but fortunately the Hounds got savvy and did not indulge in any death traps. Mr. Martin Little and Mr. Robinson worked magnificently, leading the greater part of the time, and it is a thousand pities Martin looped the loop at a beastly grip, for if any man deserved to get a win he did yesterday.

The run in must have started at a point about one mile due south of the Pawnshop and from there to the finish was a hard, gruelling course, particularly the swim across the Rubicon, where myriads of Chinese were congregated rocking with laughter as man after man got a ducking.

The field was very much strung out at this point, the first batch of nine men keeping very well together, the rest being nowhere. Had the finish been down Barrier Creek Mr. Johnstone was all in a winner with Mr. Bertie Burkill or Mr. Gibbings as heavyweight. But the trail led on and on as aforesaid and the riders made a slight fault over Westward Ho platform, which was immediately taken advantage of by Rosewood, who streaked away and came in first as he pleased.

Spills Are Numerous

There was a long pause between the first and second batches, and it seemed as though about half the starters finished, apparently pulling up pumped out and done for and going their various ways home. A good many spills occurred, naturally so with men and ponies fagged out.

Captain Box had rather a bad experience. He had very great difficulty in getting his pony across the first big wade at Chepoo Creek and was hung up here fully 10 minutes. Then when he came along to the next wade he was faced by a big crowd of villagers who pelted mud at him, set wonks on him, and gave him a rotten time generally, and being quite alone he had to pull up and turn on his tracks to Hungjao road. This is rather an unusual occurrence and shows that the country people recognise and take advantage of a stranger, but this is Chinese New Year and, as said elsewhere, the people have got to kill time even if they kill a man and a pony. The run would have been a very enjoyable one had it been a few miles shorter. As it was, it was much too long. The card read:

1.—I. Ezra on Rosewood
2.—J. Johnstone on Peter
3.—C. N. Davis on Torrington
4.—E. Schloch on Panama
5.—T. G. Drakeford on Niblick
6.—H. Herlofson on Viking

THURSDAY'S HUNT

It has been thought, quite erroneously, that when four 'Unts take place in one week, it is quite an

(Continued on Page 2)

ST. XAVIER'S HAS AN EASY VICTORY

Defeats Willows Footballers In Return Match By 6 Goals To One

The return match between the Willows and the St. Xavier's 2nd XI took place yesterday afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation ground and resulted in a rather easy victory for St. Xavier's 2nd XI by six goals to one.

The game started shortly after 3 p.m. when the Willows Captain, on winning the toss, elected to play with the wind in his favor. It was not long before the St. Xavier's took up the attack and after fifteen minutes' play J. Gutierrez, who secured the ball from a pass by Murray, rushed down the line and scored with a fast shot. Shortly after, the same player was able to add another goal to his side.

The Willows tried hard to equalise and for a while the ball was transferred to the St. Xavier's half but the St. Xavier's backs, the two Favacho players and Gordes, the left half, who were playing a hard game, prevented the Willows' forwards from coming too near the goal line.

On two or three occasions, however, the Willows' forwards were near scoring but their shots were rather easily cleared each time by Garry, the St. Xavier's goalie. On one occasion they had hard lines in not scoring, Corte-Real sending in a fast shot which hit the cross-bar when the goal was undefended.

Another Goal Netted

At this stage the St. Xavier's again took up the attack and from a good clearance by the backs the ball was transferred to the Willows' half and was secured by J. Silva, who shot at goal. The ball rebounced from the Goalkeeper's hands to F. Gutierrez, who, being unmarked, had little difficulty in putting the ball into the corner of the net. No further score took place in this half and the teams crossed over with the St. Xavier's leading by three goals to nil.

On the resumption of play the St. Xavier's, who were now playing with the wind in their favor, again took up the attack but were unable for a while to increase their score. The Willows on the other hand also tried to score and the ball was travelling from goal to goal without any result. After twenty minutes had passed, through good combination by the St. Xavier's forwards the ball was brought to the Willows' goal and J. Silva, who secured it, scored with a well judged shot which left the Willows' goalie hopelessly beaten.

All In Willows' Half

After this goal and except on one or two occasions the ball was practically all the time in the Willows' half but through the good defence of the Willows' backs the St. Xavier's were prevented from scoring as many goals as they had the chances open to them to do.

The fifth goal for the St. Xavier's was through the efforts of their outside left, J. Gutierrez, who sent in a fine center right in the goal-mouth and from a scramble the ball found a resting place in the net. The sixth and last goal for the St. Xavier's was again scored by J. Gutierrez, who, securing the ball and passing the Willows' backs, again beat the goalie by a shot which was almost impossible to save.

The Willows, who on the two or three occasions when they had the ball in the St. Xavier's half were trying hard to score, were at last rewarded for their efforts and Corte-Real, their inside right, after a fast run down the line was able to score the one and only goal for his side. The game ended shortly after this.

The College boys all played well, especially J. Dew and J. Gutierrez in the forward line, who worked very hard and who were chiefly responsible for the six goals scored. The other forwards also played well, while the defence of the two Favacho brothers, Gordes, Dixon and F. Gutierrez left nothing to be desired. Garry, their goalie, had a rather easy time and saved the few shots that were sent in to him, in fine style. The goal scored against him was rather difficult to save.

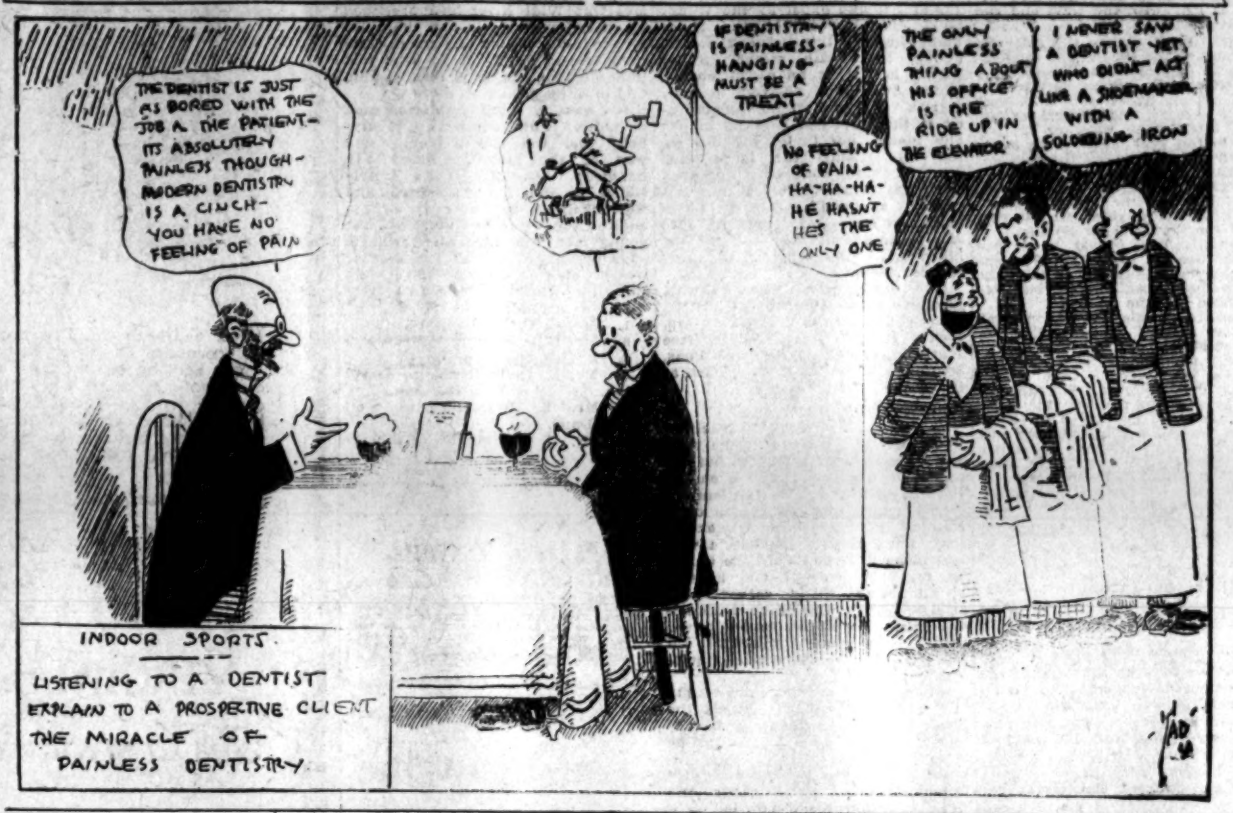
For the Willows C. Ozorio, Corte-Real and Villas worked hard at forward but lack of combination prevented them from scoring. N. Collaco at center-half and Schnelder at back played a good game and on several occasions prevented the St. Xavier's forwards from scoring when favorably placed. Sequiera could not be blamed for the goals scored against him and if it were not for some of his splendid saves the scores might have been much higher.

Socony Loses To Customs

As the result of over confidence in an easy victory and the entire lack

(Continued on Page 2)

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


THE DENTIST IS JUST AS BORED WITH THE JOB & THE PATIENT— ITS ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS THOUGH— MODERN DENTISTRY IS A CINCH— YOU HAVE NO FEELING OF PAIN
IF DENTISTRY IS PAINLESS— HANGING MUST BE A TREAT
NO FEELING OF PAIN— HA-HA-HA-HE HASN'T HES THE ONLY ONE
THE ONLY PAINLESS THING ABOUT HIS OFFICE IS THE RIDE UP IN THE ELEVATOR
I NEVER SAW A DENTIST YET WHO DIDN'T ACT LIKE A SHOEMAKER WITH A SOLEING IRON
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO A DENTIST EXPLAIN TO A PROSPECTIVE CLIENT THE MIRACLE OF PAINLESS DENTISTRY
TAD

Harlequins Lose

More than four hundred people witnessed the first defeat of the Harlequins this season when the Rest of the League met them on the Recreation Club's ground yesterday afternoon in the war charity match and won by 4 to 2.

Both sides displayed great fighting spirit throughout the game. The Harlequins were not playing up to the form they were showing in the League matches and at times their combination was poor.

The teams lined up as follows:

Rest of the League:—Barnes; Melville and Rawsthorne; Sikh No. 210, Robarts and Leitao; Fairburn, Sikh No. 475, Bothwell, Encarnacao and Sikh No. 204.

Harlequins:—Jackson; Agassiz and Mann; Forbes-Cale, Donnelly and Turner; Maughan, Bertenshaw, McMeekin, Bailey and Ellis.

McMeekin won the toss and elected to play with the wind in his favor. The Rest's forwards right from the start continuously bombarded their opponents' goal and after ten minutes' play were two goals up, Encarnacao being responsible for both of them. The Harlequins then got together and through a piece of good combination between Bertenshaw and McMeekin the latter notched their first point. Immediately afterwards Ellis, who was working very hard, too, had a chance and made no mistake, thereby bringing the scores level. Then the ball see-sawed for a while and it was not until a few minutes before the whistle blew for half time that Sikh No. 475 added another goal.

Half time was reached with the Rest of the League leading 3 goals to 2.

The first quarter of the next half was comparatively uneventful. Then the Harlequins got going again and worked very hard to even up matters but Melville, Rawsthorne, Robarts and Leitao were all there and cleared splendidly.

The final goal scored in the match by the Rest was the result of good combination in the forward line. Fairburn passed to Sikh No. 475 who when tackled by Mann passed on to Encarnacao. Agassiz charged and Encarnacao passed on to Sikh No. 204 who from a difficult position scored the most beautiful goal in the match.

Thus the game ended and the Harlequins left the field defeated for the first time this season. They have the consolation of having won the League without a single loss.

Captain Barrett refereed the game to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

S.P.S. Past v. T.H.S. Present

The match between the Public School old girls and the Hanbury present ended in a draw after a hard fought game. Play was pretty even but the Hanbury were in their opponent's territory for the better part of the sixty minutes' play, although the Public School combination was slightly superior.

For the latter team Misses Radomski, Bowern, Woodcock and Johannsen played excellently, while Miss Campbell put up a sterling defence for the opposing side, not forgetting Miss D. Williams, who relieved many a critical situation by her hard hitting. Miss Mears played equally well at defence and attack—in fact was the pivot of her team. Misses Hammond and Herd showed up well in the vanguard but lacked adequate support.

Another match between the two teams is eagerly looked forward to.

Some Girl, This Cleopatra, According To Revised Dope

Some sylph, this Cleopatra, some sylph!

And no wonder this M. W. Antony person got into the habit of grabbing the week-end boat those seasons before the Nile lost out as a summer resort stream. It must have handed him the regular Sunday laugh now supplied by the comic supplement, to run down from Rome of a Saturday night and give this Cleo the up-and-across.

Yes, sir, Mr. W. Shakespeare, now deceased, put over one grand libel on this Egyptian queen, quoting her for a lot of heavy language and making her hike about with a couple of rattlesnakes looped around her elbow and otherwise smearing a lot of gloom into the picture.

Nothing like that. Why, this Cleopatra is a real human dame, kind of frail and hysterical maybe, but human. Why, the first thing she says when Tony wires he missed the usual boat for Thebes is just as catty and natural as what would be sprung by any local queen whose hubby phones he's all snowed under with work and has to stay and slave at the office. But outside of this mean habit and chewing gum this Cleopatra is a good sport and full of bright remarks, according to the new historical version of her which Jack Raynes has dug out of the pyramids and is revealing to the public for the first time in this performance of "Anthony and Cleopatra," which is part of the American Co., S. V. C., Minstrel show at the Olympic next Friday.

And another thing this W. Shakespeare proves himself a bum biographer in is he leaves out a lot of live guys and dames which stray around this Cleopatra's reservation in chatty style, pulling off snappy jokes and conversation and doing just as many nutty stunts as you can see along the Bund any afternoon. Why, there is a gent called Dinkedides which has a way of casual repartee with crocodiles and talk with an accent which makes you homesick for the old East Side and which this Shakespeare absolutely fails to mention in the old show. And this Octavia which was formerly so much cracked up and made to look like a martyred wife is now showed up as another reason Tony very seldom missed the week-end excursion steamer.

But this Shakespeare was a confirmed gloom and leaves out all these human touches and pulls this "I am dying, Egypt, dying" stuff all over the place and works up a fine mortuary setting for the piece all around. Nothing like that, according to the new dope. Why, there's a trio of jocks which rides in the Olympian races, which are ignored by this previous historian, and which would get across on any variety circuit in the big time today. But go and see it yourself.

This Ministrel section of the show, too, is pretty close, if not absolutely, all to the tabasco. And by next Friday, when the show is to be pulled off, there won't be any need to qualify the statement. Not if Jack keeps after them like he was out at the Olympic at the rehearsal yesterday. Simon Legree would look like a bashful, shrinking young thing alongside of Jack when he starts cracking the whip for the cast to get going and produce the goods in any old kind of a show.

There's to be a dress rehearsal on Tuesday, and unless they lock the door we'll give you a couple of more straight tips on what's coming.

A new feature is announced for the show in the shape of a novelty musical act which will be put on by Messrs. Tod Sanburn, Harry Carry, and Harry Warren.

Some tickets still left at Moutrie's for the first performance.

*Well, if it wasn't Shakespeare it was some other highbrow nut with a morbid outlook on life.

Mirovitch And Piastro

A series of return engagements by the famous Russian artists, Mirovitch and Piastro, are announced to take place at the Olympic Theater during March and April. The tentative programs include some of the best works of more than thirty of the world's famous composers. The first concert will be given on March 16 and the succeeding appearances are set for March 23 and 28, April 6, 16, 20 and 27 and May 4. The plans for subscription for the eight concerts will open at Moutrie's on next Wednesday, closing on March 12, after which latter date plans will be open for single concert reservations.

Music for Today

The Municipal Orchestra will play the following program of music at the Town Hall at 4.30 p.m. today:

1. Overture, "Les Dragons de Villars" ..... Maillart
2. Three dances from "Henry VIII" ..... German
3. Selection, "Faust" ..... Gounod
4. Overture, "La Poupee de Nuremberg" ..... Adam
5. (a) "Menuet de Manon" Massenet
   (b) "Salut d'Amour" .... Elgar
6. Selection, "Aida" ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-charge.

At The Theaters

A new serial picture of complicated and thrilling plot and action begins at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night when the first two episodes of "The Seven Pearls" will be shown. The drama features Molly King and Jules Bary, well known and popular artists of the celluloid and the story deals with the adventures of an American girl in her search for a Sultan's necklace, failure to find which means her imprisonment in the potentate's harem and her father's death. The search runs round the world and into many perilous situations. Tonight's program at the Apollo features "Blind Man's Luck," a Pathe gold rooster film in which Molly King is seen as star. There are in addition the American Gazette, the Annals of the War and a two-reel Lonesome Luck comedy. Today's matinee bill includes the final episodes of "The Fatal Ring" and Charlie Chaplin in "The Cure."

Horace Goldin, the sensational illusionist, is giving an additional matinee performance at the Olympic today, assisted by Barbara Babington, clever English comedienne. An announcement of interest made for this playhouse heralds the advent on February 24 of some wondrous under-sea motion photography which comes under the title of "The Submarine Eye." These famous pictures were conceived of and produced by Ernest and George Williamson and portray in fascinating review many marvels of the deeps.

A third performance of the A.D.C. production "The Witness for the Defense" is announced for the Olympic Theater on next Wednesday evening. The proceeds go to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund. Booking is now open at Moutrie's. "Purity" is being shown at the Victoria this evening in conjunction with the interesting film records of the Tientsin floods.

"Suzanne Comes to Stay," featuring Suzanne Grandais in a three-part story of compelling interest, is the headliner at the Isis for tonight. Other good pictures are on the program.

RIFLE SHOOT TOMORROW

The first February Competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association will be held tomorrow morning from 6.30 to 8.30. Conditions will be range 600 yards, Bisley, 1 sig. and 10 scoring shots.

Scamuzzi Farewell

Sig. Scamuzzi, popular Italian artist, announces a farewell concert to be given at the Astor House Hotel at 9 p.m. Tuesday, in aid of the Italian Red Cross and Italian War Funds. Signorina Russ, Signorina Landi, Signor Casella and Octave Hodelge will assist in the rendition of the excellent program which is planned. Tickets may be had at Moutrie's and at the hotel.

BORNITE WINNER OF STEEPLECHASE

Comes Away In Home Stretch And Takes Easy First

LOOFIELD STAR PERFORMER

Gets Deadheat In One Race And Then Wins The Next

By Domino

I've a little Chinese pony,
He's a sportsman through and through;
And I never need feel lonely
When I'm on the "Field" with "Loo."
I took him to the Races,
And with pride did nearly burst,
For he showed us all his paces
And—twice he came in first.

• • •

I can imagine Mr. J. I. Ezra singing something like the above this morning as he remembers the great feats his mount Loofield did yesterday at Kiangwan, when in two successive races it claimed first place.

Loofield first of all went out in the Welcome Plate and, after a rapid run for three-quarters of a mile, just managed to share first place with Hsin Chi. Immediately afterwards it was posted again for the New Year Handicap. Mr. J. I. Ezra took it out for the mile and a quarter course and, with only a field of three against it, got home a length ahead of that sterling racer Battle Dawn. Two wins in two successive races is good and shows pretty plainly what the little Chinese pony can do.

Great crowds again attended the meeting, all hoping no doubt to get back on the "Off Day" what they dropped on the first three attendances. Good fields were the order of the day and the pari-mutuel was kept very busy. Dividends did not startle anyone. Folks are getting too wise to the merits of both ponies and jockeys.

A dead heat and a disqualification came as a change. Imperialist, running third in the first race, was disqualified for crossing and the place given to Damson.

Everyone was pleased with the result of the International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup event, even those who dropped money on it. A field of six faced the starter for a two and a half mile's chase, and among the little bunch was Mr. Rowe's beautiful little veteran Bornite. We have not heard much of it lately and the race was far advanced before it became prominent yesterday. Then in the run home Bornite came away in its very best style amidst the cheers of its many admirers.

The Mafoo's Race created tremendous excitement. Apart from the big field—it was the largest of the meeting—the start caused a good deal of amusement. At least 15 out of the 17 found themselves bunched up against the rails. They got away at last rather raggedly but Taishyo won fairly easily.

1.—**The Sub-Griffins Handicap.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For Sub-Griffins "A" of the year 1918 that have started at this official meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the race.—1 Mile

	lbs.
Mr. Waller's grey Spider, Mr. W. Hill	149—1
Mr. Onden's bay Kanshyo, Mr. J. I. Ezra	160—2
Messrs. Harry and Harry's black Damson, Mr. A. Commons	155—3

Also ran:—Hsin Ning Shao (Mr. T. L. Hu), A. 10 (Mr. Johnstone), Lonond (Mr. Toeg), Imperialist (Mr. J. Liou).

Won by one length; three quarters of a length. Imperialist got second place, but was disqualified for crossing. Time 2.09 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $24.10. Places, 1st $7.70, 2nd $8.60, 3rd $8.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 361, 2nd 25, 3rd 286. Unplaced, 406, 158, 79 and 95.

2.—**The Off Chance Cup.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have started at this official meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won a race at this official meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced ponies, allowed 5 lbs. and unplaced Sub-Griffins, allowed 10 lbs.—7 Furlongs.

	lbs.
Sideway, Mr. J. Liou	142—1*
Golden Horn, Mr. Rowe	158—1*
Malcolm, Mr. G. Grayrigge	145—3

Also ran:—Peronne (Mr. T. L. Hu), Lucky Star (Mr. A. Commons), The

Kangani (Mr. T. U. Yih), Winsome Dahlia (Mr. C. R. Burkill), Sensai (Mr. Johnstone), Tiga (Mr. W. Hill), Oakwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Swansea (Mr. E. Toeg).

* Dead heat.

Won by dead heat; ½ length. Time 1.48 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $27.00 and $24.40. Places, 1st 20.70, 2nd $24.70, 3rd $44.80.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 443 and 163, 3rd 451. Unplaced, 322, 95, 172, 279, 294, 35, 50 and 416.

3.—**The Nursery Handicap.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For Griffins that have started at this official meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the race.—1¼ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Tucksong's black Polar Star, Mr. W. Hill	150—1
Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland, Mr. C. R. Burkill	162—2
Mr. Perchang's grey Kiang Hsin, Mr. T. L. Hu	147—3

Also ran:—Ching Ning Hwa (Mr. A. Commons), Ayase (Mr. J. Liou), Desertland (Mr. J. I. Ezra), La Marne (Mr. Chu), Unionist (Mr. E. Moller).

Won by two lengths; four lengths. Time 2.42.

Pari-mutuel, to win $17.70. Places, 1st $7.80, 2nd $10.20, 3rd $14.00.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 120, 2nd 77, 3rd 275. Unplaced, 279, 217, 516, 55 and 432.

4.—**The International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup.**—Value $1,000. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of a steeplechase, allowed 7 lbs. The Cup to be won twice in succession or 3 times in all by the same owner or owners before becoming his property. Winner to receive $600, 2nd pony $300, 3rd pony $100 until the Cup is won outright when the winner shall receive $300, 2nd pony $600, 3rd pony $400. The Cup to be run yearly at the China New York meeting. 5 Starters or "No Race." 2½ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Lamerton's ches Bornite, Mr. Rowe	160—1
Mr. Fash's grey Wynona, Mr. C. R. Burkill	158—2
Mr. Ezra's grey Nomadic, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155—3

Also ran:—Ashfield (Mr. Morriss), Springie (Mr. Johnstone), The Card (Mr. A. Commons).

Won by 1½ lengths; three lengths —a very fine race.

Pari-mutuel, to win $34.30. Places, 1st $11.30, 2nd $8.30, 3rd $14.10.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 580, 2nd 210, 3rd 197. Unplaced, 420, 372 and 513.

5.—**The Moderate Plate.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For all Griffins and Sub-Griffins that have run and not won a race at this official meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners on Off Day excluded. Griffins that have not been placed at this official meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Sub-Griffins, allowed 7 lbs.—9 Furlongs.

	lbs.
Ataka, Mr. J. Liou	155—1
Go-on-land, Mr. J. I. Ezra	150—2
Nativeland, Mr. C. R. Burkill	158—3

Also ran:—We Two (Mr. J. A. S. Alves), Sparkler (Mr. L. Hu), Poppy (Mr. W. Hill), Gaga-Kazoo (Mr. A. Commons), North Star (Mr. E. Moller), Kiang Wah (Mr. T. U. Yih), Shrapnel (Mr. E. Toeg), Revenge (Mr. C. T. Chu), Lomond (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Won by two lengths; one length. Time 2.26 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $40.70. Places, 1st $13.70, 2nd $30.90, 3rd $12.00.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 97, 2nd 408, 3rd 568. Unplaced, 335, 310, 394, 751, 309, 524, 587, 37 and 183.

6.—**The Welcome Plate.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have run and not won a race at this official meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies placed more than once at this official meeting, 3 lbs. extra. Winners on Off Day excluded. Jockeys who have not won a race at this official meeting allowed 5 lbs. in addition to the usual Jockey allowance.—1 Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	152—1*
Mr. Perchang's dun Hsin Chi, Mr. Moller	161—1*
Mr. Rising Sun's grey Jewel Crown, Mr. Commons	155—3

Also ran:—Runaway (Mr. T. U. Yih), So Much (Mr. Alves), Morning Star (Mr. Hill), Sir Lamerock (Mr. J. Liou), and Canton (Mr. Toeg).

* Dead heat.

Won by dead heat; one length. Time 1.32 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $11.40 and $15.50. Places, 1st $9.00 and $9.30, 3rd $15.80.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 76 and 384, 3rd 93. Unplaced, 173, 629, 27, 364 and 268.

7.—**The New Year Handicap.**—Value $300, 2nd pony $100, 3rd pony $50. For China ponies that have started at this official meeting. Weights will be published on morning of the race.—1 ¼ Miles.

	lbs.
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	140—1
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill	160—2
Mr. Vigilant's ches Twenty-two Carat, Mr. C. T. Chu	158—3

Also ran:—Tatsuta (Mr. J. Liou).

Won by one length and half length. Time 2.40 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $25.60. Places, 1st $11.50, 2nd $7.80.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 247, 2nd 141, 3rd 391. Unplaced, 60.

8.—**The Mafoos Race.**—Value $60, 2nd pony $30, 3rd pony $10. For China ponies that have run at this official meeting and not won a race. Winners on Off Day barred. Weight 140 lbs. No whips or spurs allowed in this race.—1½ Miles.

Mr. Ogden's skew Taishyo	1
Mr. Cloud's dun Runaway	2
Mr. Lansing's skew Optimism	3

Also ran:—Cranfield, Golden Sub, Wormwood, Revenge, Morning Star, Goodwood, House Boy, Diamond Crown, Johnston, Sensai, Lucky Star, Gay Hermit, Azuma and Norton.

Won by one and three. Time 3.14 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $28.50. Places, 1st $12.70, 2nd $45.40, 3rd $29.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 903, 2nd 400, 3rd 506. Unplaced, 792, 681, 957, 820, 742, 342, 641, 964, 607, 672, 274, 73, 689 and 578.

St. Xavier's Has An Easy Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

of combination the Socony F. C. suffered a defeat in their match against the Customs yesterday afternoon on the Widow's Monument ground. The score was 2 to 1.

This is the first league game that the Socony team has lost since the commencement of the season and it behooves them to play a better and far steadier game, else it will be their own fault if they lose in the two remaining games to be played off before the close of the season.

Both Clubs were out in full force, but as the visitors had but limited time at their disposal, play was arranged for half an hour each way. Customs winning the toss, they decided to play with the wind and sun in their favor.

In the initial moisty the ball was kept most of the time in the Customs territory and several opportunities were offered the Socony forwards to score, but as above stated through lack of passing and general excitement, shots went wide, or if they came to the goal mouth were easily handled and cleared by the Customs custodian. Nearing half time, H. Stellingwerff managed to elude the watchfulness of the visitors' backs, and with a well directed left foot shot scored the first goal for Socony.

A penalty kick should have been awarded Socony, one of the Customs backs having deliberately handled the ball in their penalty area, but was overlooked by the referee.

When the whistle blew for interval, the score stood 1 to nil in favor of the homesters.

Upon resumption of play, the ball was kept most of the time in the visitors' defenses, but through too much crowding of the forwards, there was no scoring; on two or three occasions the ball was brought down by the Customs forwards and through a pretty center from their right wing the ball was headed into the net.

Their other goal scored was due to a miskick by Maher of the Socony team.

I. Ezra Is First In Endless Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

easy matter to wait till most of the good ponies have run, then to go out and get an easy win. This, however, is not so, for Monday's 'Unt was real hot stuff, on Wednesday the winner was run to a nose, while Thursday provided one of the fastest and suitriest finishes on record; all the ponies on the card are good and quality tells every time.

Riders were glad the Fox selected home country for Thursday because at this Festival season Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do and the local Chinese bloods think it the funniest thing out to sell the 'unt a pup, very easy for them to do in an unknown country, but more difficult where most riders have a notion of the natural trail for fox to take.

On Thursday paper was cleanly swept up on two occasions, not a piece being left to guide the hounds, and the adjoining villagers must have turned out in force to accomplish a job of this nature. The first Chinese check occurred shortly after crossing Hungjao Road at Handicap Bridge, where all the paper for nigh on half a mile had been garnered and strewed in an opposite direction over a hairy holey bridge and a B.M.H. Hounds wandered about like real lost dogs for a long time, even back to Hungjao Road, where they viewed the foxes laying the finish at One Wide River, thus this secret became known to all but had little influence on the card.

Trooper Hooper with a bark was the first to find paper by the Wedge Roof Joss House. At the Xmas Jump west of this point, the local gentry had again swept up the paper, laid it at an awful chasm, which two men essayed to their sorrow. The rest of the 'Unt listened to the mournful howling of one old hound not to let the Chinese fool them, thus the large blue gowned throng out to enjoy grief got disappointed. It is no use saying anything to the landed gentry at New Year; they have to kill time, and if in doing so they kill a few ponies, why, all the more fun for them.

The trail was False Fahwah, Badger Firs, Pleasant Quarters, Wedge Roof, Saka Dong Platform, Forth, Dallas' Grave, Family Tree Platform, Slough of Despond, Pons, Schultze's, Plum Tree, and Finish at One Wide River.

Nuisance On The Job

A jovial crowd took instructions from Mr. Martin Little at the start and went off with a whoop, but the awkward boneyard at the end of the line soon added to its silent inmates some very vociferous ones. Nothing of note occurred, except that on Pleasant Quarters, a very handsome little pony did the quickest thing in swerves, and kept it up all the way till his career ended at Pons. The Champion Nuisance was also prominent and received many compliments throughout, but finished the 'Unt nevertheless, quite unperturbed.

Mr. Massey led from Xmas Jump but bought a check towards the Wilderness, and incidentally has to buy a new hat. Hard luck, for he deserved a better fate. The rest made a blind cast towards Sa Ka Dong Platform, found paper and went away towards Forth, led at a clinking pace by Mr. Neill on good ol' Cochinelle, but after Dallas' he was not seen again. Mr. Boyd here came down an awful smeller at a nasty grip, but more power to him, he picked up afterwards in fine style, minus a hat, and came in winner. A check was taken by the leaders to the left of Clear Water, which gave Mr. Gulland, whose manly back carried honorable scars, a fine lead, he and The Scribe getting away well ahead only to run off paper at Westward Ho. Mr. Gulland on Stormalong rode like a Centaur and might have done the trick but for this check.

After this the field thinned out, the pace being too hot. Mr. Beith was well ahead, first over Pons, which caused the usual grief, two in and one just diving as The Scribe went over. On Schultze Platform, Mr. Jeromi, who was riding like a twenty-year-old, came down badly and was jumped over, not on, luckily, by those behind, an awkward place for a fall. Only six men now were in the running, all on the card, splash through Artery Creek, and past Plum Tree, up to One Wide River, any of them the winner. But One Wide River is approached at an awkward angle and the rider on the inside has an advantage. This happened to be Mr. Boyd, who just pulled off the win, good luck to him, and may he get many more.

It was a good old-fashioned orthodox 'Unt, enjoyed by everybody and the run in from Forth was of the fastest, quite like a handicap. Mr. Ellis Ezra nearly added to the family's laurels and will likely do so before the season ends. About three more 'Unts, young men, and then Au Revoir to your dreams of a Pink for another weary nine months. There's no sport like 'Unting.—Tally Ho!

The card read:—

1. Mr. C. C. Boyd on Archibald.
2. Mr. Ellis Ezra on Touchwood.
3. Mr. G. Grayrigge on Caruso.
4. Mr. B. D. F. Beith on Petrol Hahn.
5. Mr. S. Braed-Sorensen on Anglo Dane.
6. Mr. H. C. Gulland on Stormalong.

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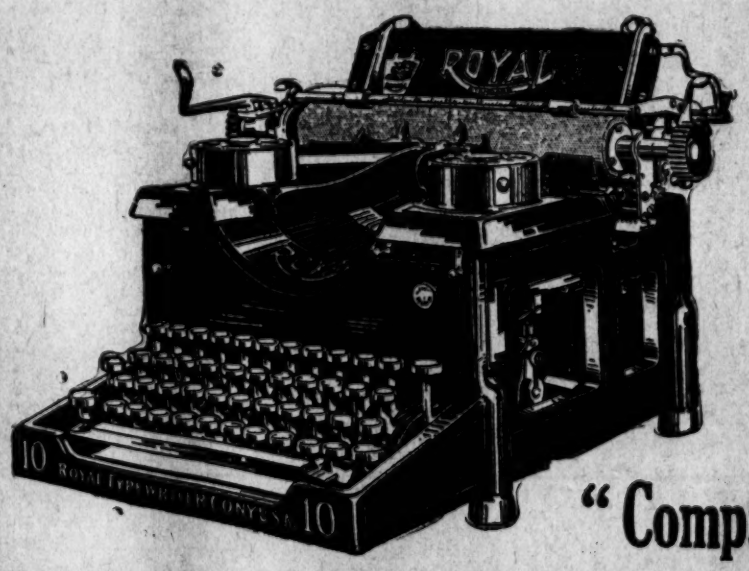

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